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(54) Title: METHOD FOR MODIFYING PLANT BIOMASS

(57) Abstract: Recombinant polynucleotides and methods for modifying the phenotype of a plant are provided. In preferred embodiments, the phenotype modified is a plant's biomass. Modifying plant biomass leads to improved yields for leafy crops, for example. The method comprises altering the levels of a transcription factor that is introduced into the plant or that is endogenous to the plant to obtain a plant with a larger biomass.

METHOD FOR MODIFYING PLANT BIOMASS

This application claims priority to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/823,676, filed March 30, 2001.

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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This invention relates to the field of plant biology. More particularly, the present invention pertains to compositions and methods for phenotypically modifying a plant.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Increasing the biomass of a plant has several commercial applications. For example, increasing plant leaf biomass may increase the yield of leafy vegetables for human or animal consumption. Additionally, increasing leaf biomass can be used to increase production of plant-derived pharmaceutical or industrial products. By increasing plant biomass, increased production levels of the products may be obtained from the plants. Tobacco leaves, in particular, have been employed as plant factories to generate such products. Furthermore, it may be desirable to increase crop yields of plants by increasing total plant photosynthesis. An increase in total plant photosynthesis is typically achieved by increasing leaf area of the plant. Additional photosynthetic capacity may be used to increase the yield derived from particular plant tissue, including the leaves, roots, fruits or seed. In addition, the ability to modify the biomass of the leaves may be useful for permitting the growth of a plant under decreased light intensity or under high light intensity. Modification of the biomass of another tissue, such as roots, may be useful to improve a plant's ability to grow under harsh environmental conditions, including drought or nutrient deprivation, because the roots may grow deeper into the ground.

Thus, the present invention provides a method for modifying the plant biomass by modifying the size or number of leaves or seed of a plant.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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In a first aspect, the invention relates to a recombinant polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from SEO ID NO: 2, 4, 6, and 8, or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof; (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively substituted variant of a polypeptide of (a); (c) a nucleotide sequence comprising a sequence selected from those of SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5 and 7, or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof; (d) a nucleotide sequence comprising silent substitutions in a nucleotide sequence of (c); (e) a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions over substantially the entire length of a nucleotide sequence of one or more of: (a), (b), (c), or (d); (f) a nucleotide sequence comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of a sequence of any of (a)-(e); (g) a nucleotide sequence comprising a subsequence or fragment of any of (a)-(f), which subsequence or fragment encodes a polypeptide having a biological activity that modifies a plant's biomass; (h) a nucleotide sequence having at least 40% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g); (i) a nucleotide sequence having at least 85% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g); (j) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 40% sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 8; (k) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 85% identity sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 8; (1) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a conserved domain of a polypeptide having at least 65% sequence identity to a conserved domain of a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 8; (m) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a plant transcription factor comprising a fragment having 6 consecutive amino acids from a region of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 8 outside of the conserved domain; (n) a nucleotide sequence having at least 85% sequence identity to (m); (o) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a plant transcription factor comprising a fragment having 8 consecutive amino acids from a region of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 8 outside of the conserved domain; and (p) a nucleotide sequence having at least 85% sequence identity to (o). Homologous sequences, paralogs, orthologs and/or homologs as described herein or recited in the Tables are also specifically included in the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the

invention. The recombinant polynucleotide may further comprise a constitutive, inducible, or tissue-specific promoter operably linked to the nucleotide sequence. The invention also relates to compositions comprising at least two of the above described polynucleotides.

In a second aspect, the invention is an isolated or recombinant polypeptide comprising a subsequence of at least about 15 contiguous amino acids encoded by the recombinant or isolated polynucleotide described above. These polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful for modifying plant biomass, either by increasing or decreasing the size of the leaves, the roots, the flowers, the seeds, the stalk or the like.

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In another aspect, the invention is a transgenic plant comprising one or more of the above described recombinant polynucleotides. In yet another aspect, the invention is a plant with altered expression levels of a polynucleotide described above or a plant with altered expression or activity levels of an above described polypeptide. In a further aspect, the invention relates to a cloning or expression vector comprising the isolated or recombinant polynucleotide described above or cells comprising the cloning or expression vector.

In yet a further aspect, the invention relates to a composition produced by incubating a polynucleotide of the invention with a nuclease, a restriction enzyme, a polymerase; a polymerase and a primer; a cloning vector, or with a cell.

Furthermore, the invention relates to a method for producing a plant having a modified plant biomass. The method comprises altering the expression of an isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of the invention or altering the expression or activity of a polypeptide of the invention in a plant to produce a modified plant, and selecting the modified plant for increased or decreased biomass.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a method of identifying a factor that is modulated by or interacts with a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide of the invention. The method comprises expressing a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide in a plant and identifying at least one factor that is modulated by or interacts with the polypeptide. In one embodiment the method for identifying modulating or interacting factors is by detecting binding by the polypeptide to a promoter sequence, or by detecting interactions between an

additional protein and the polypeptide in a yeast two hybrid system, or by detecting expression of a factor by hybridization to a microarray, subtractive hybridization or differential display.

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In yet another aspect, the invention is a method of identifying a molecule that modulates activity or expression of a polynucleotide or polypeptide of interest. The method comprises placing the molecule in contact with a plant comprising the polynucleotide or polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide of the invention and monitoring one or more of the expression level of the polynucleotide in the plant, the expression level of the polypeptide in the plant, and modulation of an activity of the polypeptide in the plant.

In yet another aspect, the invention relates to an integrated system, computer or computer readable medium comprising one or more character strings corresponding to a polynucleotide of the invention, or to a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide. The integrated system, computer or computer readable medium may comprise a link between one or more sequence strings to a modified biomass phenotype.

In yet another aspect, the invention is a method for identifying a sequence similar or homologous to one or more polynucleotides of the invention, or one or more polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides. The method comprises providing a sequence database and querying the sequence database with one or more target sequences corresponding to the one or more polynucleotides or to the one or more polypeptides to identify one or more sequence members of the database that display sequence similarity or homology to one or more of the target sequences.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE LISTING AND DRAWINGS

The Sequence Listing provides exemplary polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences of the invention. These sequences may be employed to modify the biomass of a plant.

Figure 1 shows the polypeptide alignments for G1073 (SEQ ID Nos. 1 and 2), G2789 (SEQ ID Nos. 3 and 4), G1945 (SEQ ID Nos. 5 and 6) and G2155 (SEQ ID Nos. 7 and 8) showing regions of the polypeptides with sequence identity.

Figure 2 shows that plants overexpressing G1073 have an increased fresh weight, dry weight and seed yield (greater than 150%) when compared with plants that do not overexpress G1073.

Figure 3 contains photographs of a plant overexpressing G1073 and a wild-type plant (wt) and demonstrates that plants overexpressing G1073 have an increased biomass when compared with control or reference plants.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Each of the references, documents or information sources listed herein is specifically incorporated into this application and can be relied on to make or use the invention.

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The present invention relates to polynucleotides and polypeptides, e.g. for modifying phenotypes of plants. In particular, the polynucleotides or polypeptides are useful for modifying plant biomass when the expression levels of the polynucleotides or expression levels or activity levels of the polypeptides are altered compared with those found in a wild type plant. Plant biomass can be either decreased, increased or made inducible under specific conditions using the polynucleotides or polypeptides of this invention.

The polynucleotides of the invention encode plant transcription factors. The plant transcription factors are derived, e.g., from *Arabidopsis thaliana* and can belong, e.g., to one or more of the following transcription factor families: the AP2 (APETALA2) domain transcription factor family (Riechmann and Meyerowitz (1998) Biol. Chem. 379:633-646); the MYB transcription factor family (Martin and Paz-Ares (1997) Trends Genet. 13:67-73); the MADS domain transcription factor family (Riechmann and Meyerowitz (1997) Biol. Chem. 378:1079-1101); the WRKY protein family (Ishiguro and Nakamura (1994) Mol. Gen. Genet. 244:563-571); the ankyrin-repeat protein family (Zhang et al. (1992) Plant Cell 4:1575-1588); the miscellaneous protein (MISC) family (Kim et al. (1997) Plant J. 11:1237-1251); the zinc finger protein (Z) family (Klug and Schwabe (1995) FASEB J. 9: 597-604); the homeobox (HB) protein family (Buerglin in Duboule (1994) Guidebook to the Homeobox Genes, Oxford University Press); the CAAT-element binding proteins (Forsburg and Guarente (1989) Genes Dev. 3:1166-1178); the squamosa promoter binding proteins

(SPB) (Klein et al. (1996) Mol. Gen. Genet. 1996 250:7-16); the NAM protein family; the IAA/AUX proteins (Rouse et al. (1998) Science 279:1371–1373); the HLH/MYC protein family (Littlewood et al. (1994) Prot. Profile 1:639-709); the DNA-binding protein (DBP) family (Tucker et al. (1994) EMBO J. 13:2994-3002); the bZIP family of transcription factors (Foster et al. (1994) FASEB J. 8:192-200); the BPF-1 protein (Box P-binding factor) family (da Costa e Silva et al. (1993) Plant J. 4:125-135); the golden protein (GLD) family (Hall et al. (1998) Plant Cell 10:925-936); and the AThook protein (AT-Hook) family (Aravind et al. (1998) Nucl. Acid Res. 26: 4413-4421). Exemplary transcription factors of the present invention are listed in the Sequence Listing.

In addition to methods for modifying a plant phenotype by employing one or more polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention described herein, the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention have a variety of additional uses. These uses include their use in the recombinant production (i.e, expression) of proteins, as regulators of plant gene expression, as diagnostic probes for the presence of complementary or partially complementary nucleic acids (including for detection of natural coding nucleic acids), as substrates for further reactions, e.g., mutation reactions, PCR reactions, or the like, or as substrates for cloning e.g., including digestion or ligation reactions, and for identifying exogenous or endogenous modulators of the transcription factors.

DEFINITIONS

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A "polynucleotide" is a nucleic acid sequence comprising a plurality of polymerized nucleotide residues, e.g., at least about 15 consecutive polymerized nucleotide residues, optionally at least about 30 consecutive nucleotides, or at least about 50 consecutive nucleotides. In many instances, a polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide (or protein) or a domain or fragment thereof. Additionally, the polynucleotide may comprise a promoter, an intron, an enhancer region, a polyadenylation site, a translation initiation site, 5' or 3' untranslated regions, a reporter gene, a selectable marker, a purification tag, or the like. The polynucleotide can be single stranded or double stranded DNA or RNA. The polynucleotide optionally comprises modified bases or a modified backbone.

The polynucleotide can be, e.g., genomic DNA or RNA, a transcript (such as an mRNA), a cDNA, a PCR product, a cloned DNA, a synthetic DNA or RNA, or the like. The polynucleotide can comprise a sequence in either sense or antisense orientations.

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A "recombinant polynucleotide" is a polynucleotide that is not in its native state, e.g., the polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence not found in nature, or the polynucleotide is in a context other than that in which it is naturally found, e.g., separated from nucleotide sequences with which it typically is in proximity in nature, or adjacent (or contiguous with) nucleotide sequences with which it typically is not in proximity. For example, the sequence at issue can be cloned into a vector, or otherwise recombined with one or more additional nucleic acid.

An "isolated polynucleotide" is a polynucleotide whether naturally occurring or recombinant, that is present outside the cell in which it is typically found in nature, whether purified or not. Optionally, an isolated polynucleotide is subject to one or more enrichment or purification procedures, e.g., cell lysis, extraction, centrifugation, precipitation, or the like.

A "recombinant polypeptide" is a polypeptide produced by translation of a recombinant polynucleotide. An "isolated polypeptide," whether a naturally occurring or a recombinant polypeptide, is more enriched in (or out of) a cell than the polypeptide in its natural state in a wild type cell, e.g., more than about 5% enriched, more than about 10% enriched, or more than about 20%, or more than about 50%, or more, enriched, i.e., alternatively denoted: 105%, 110%, 120%, 150%, 300% or more, enriched relative to wild type standardized at 100%. Such an enrichment is not the result of a natural response of a wild type plant. Alternatively, or additionally, the isolated polypeptide is separated from other cellular components with which it is typically associated, e.g., by any of the various protein purification methods herein.

The term "transgenic plant" refers to a plant that contains genetic material, not found in a wild type plant of the same species, variety or cultivar. The genetic material may include a transgene, an insertional mutagenesis event (such as by transposon or T-DNA insertional mutagenesis), an activation tagging sequence, a mutated sequence, a homologous recombination event or a sequence modified by

chimeraplasty. Typically, the foreign genetic material has been introduced into the plant by human manipulation.

A transgenic plant may contain an expression vector or cassette. The expression cassette typically comprises a polypeptide-encoding sequence operably linked (i.e., under regulatory control of) to appropriate inducible or constitutive regulatory sequences that allow for the expression of polypeptide. The expression cassette can be introduced into a plant by transformation or by breeding after transformation of a parent plant. A plant refers to a whole plant as well as to a plant part, such as seed, fruit, leaf, or root, plant tissue, plant cells or any other plant material, e.g., a plant explant, as well as to progeny thereof, and to *in vitro* systems that mimic biochemical or cellular components or processes in a cell.

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The phrase "ectopically expression or altered expression" in reference to a polynucleotide indicates that the pattern of expression in, e.g., a transgenic plant or plant tissue, is different from the expression pattern in a wild type plant or a reference plant of the same species. For example, the polynucleotide or polypeptide is expressed in a cell or tissue type other than a cell or tissue type in which the sequence is expressed in the wild type plant, or by expression at a time other than at the time the sequence is expressed in the wild type plant, or by a response to different inducible agents, such as hormones or environmental signals, or at different expression levels (either higher or lower) compared with those found in a wild type plant. The term also refers to altered expression patterns that are produced by lowering the levels of expression to below the detection level or completely abolishing expression. The resulting expression pattern can be transient or stable, constitutive or inducible. In reference to a polypeptide, the term "ectopic expression or altered expression" may further relate to altered activity levels resulting from the interactions of the polypeptides with exogenous or endogenous modulators or from interactions with factors or as a result of the chemical modification of the polypeptides.

The term "fragment" or "domain," with respect to a polypeptide, refers to a subsequence of the polypeptide. In some cases, the fragment or domain is a subsequence of the polypeptide, which performs at least one biological function of the intact polypeptide in substantially the same manner, or to a similar extent, as does the

intact polypeptide. For example, a polypeptide fragment can comprise a recognizable structural motif or functional domain such as a DNA binding domain that binds to a DNA promoter region, an activation domain or a domain for protein-protein interactions. Fragments can vary in size from as few as 5, 6 or 8 amino acids to the full length of the intact polypeptide, but are preferably at least about 30 amino acids in length and more preferably at least about 60 amino acids in length. In reference to a nucleotide sequence, "a fragment" refers to any subsequence of a polynucleotide, typically, of at least consecutive about 15 nucleotides, encoding 5, 6, 8 or 10 amino acids for example, preferably at least about 30 nucleotides, more preferably at least about 50, of any of the sequences provided herein. A fragment can consist of or comprise nucleotides encoding amino acids outside of a conserved domain known to exist in a particular transcription factor belonging to a transcription factor family, for example.

The term "trait" refers to a physiological, morphological, biochemical or physical characteristic of a plant or particular plant material or cell. In some instances, this characteristic is visible to the human eye, such as seed or plant size, or can be measured by available biochemical techniques, such as the protein, starch or oil content of seed or leaves or by the observation of the expression level of genes, e.g., by employing Northern analysis, RT-PCR, microarray gene expression assays or reporter gene expression systems, or by agricultural observations such as stress tolerance, yield or pathogen tolerance.

"Trait modification" refers to a detectable difference in a characteristic in a plant ectopically expressing a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention relative to a plant not doing so, such as a wild type plant. In some cases, the trait modification can be evaluated quantitatively. For example, the trait modification can entail at least about a 2% increase or decrease in an observed trait (difference), at least about a 5% difference, at least about a 10% difference, at least about a 20% difference, at least about a 30%, at least about a 50%, at least about a 70%, or at least about a 100%, at least a 300% or an even greater difference. It is known that there can be a natural variation in the modified trait. Therefore, the trait modification observed entails a change of the normal distribution of the trait in the plants compared with the distribution observed in wild type plant.

POLYPEPTIDES AND POLYNUCLEOTIDES OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention provides, among other things, transcription factors (TFs), and transcription factor homologue polypeptides, and isolated or recombinant polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides. These polypeptides and polynucleotides may be employed to modify a plant's biomass.

Exemplary polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides of the invention were identified in the *Arabidopsis thaliana* GenBank database using publicly available sequence analysis programs and parameters. Sequences initially identified were then further characterized to identify sequences comprising specified sequence strings corresponding to sequence motifs present in families of known transcription factors. Polynucleotide sequences meeting such criteria were confirmed as transcription factors.

Additional polynucleotides of the invention were identified by screening *Arabidopsis thaliana* and/or other plant cDNA libraries with probes corresponding to known transcription factors under low stringency hybridization conditions. Additional sequences, including full length coding sequences were subsequently recovered by the rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) procedure, using a commercially available kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. Where necessary, multiple rounds of RACE are performed to isolate 5' and 3' ends. The full length cDNA was then recovered by a routine end-to-end polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using primers specific to the isolated 5' and 3' ends. Exemplary sequences are provided in the Sequence Listing.

The polynucleotides of the invention were ectopically expressed in overexpressor or knockout plants and changes in plant biomass were observed. Therefore, the polynucleotides and polypeptides can be employed to improve (increase or decrease) plant biomass.

Making polynucleotides

The polynucleotides of the invention include sequences that encode transcription factors and transcription factor homologue polypeptides and sequences complementary thereto, as well as unique fragments of coding sequence, or sequence complementary thereto. Such polynucleotides can be, e.g., DNA or RNA, mRNA,

cRNA, synthetic RNA, genomic DNA, cDNA synthetic DNA, oligonucleotides, etc. The polynucleotides are either double-stranded or single-stranded, and include either, or both sense (i.e., coding) sequences and antisense (i.e., non-coding, complementary) sequences. The polynucleotides include the coding sequence of a transcription factor, or transcription factor homologue polypeptide, in isolation, in combination with additional coding sequences (e.g., a purification tag, a localization signal, as a fusion-protein, as a pre-protein, or the like), in combination with non-coding sequences (e.g., introns or inteins, regulatory elements such as promoters, enhancers, terminators, and the like), and/or in a vector or host environment in which the polynucleotide encoding a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue polypeptide is an endogenous or exogenous gene.

A variety of methods exist for producing the polynucleotides of the invention. Procedures for identifying and isolating DNA clones are well known to those of skill in the art, and are described in, e.g., Berger and Kimmel, <u>Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques</u>, <u>Methods in Enzymology</u> volume 152 Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA ("Berger"); Sambrook et al., <u>Molecular Cloning - A Laboratory Manual</u> (2nd Ed.), Vol. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989 ("Sambrook") and <u>Current Protocols in Molecular Biology</u>, F.M. Ausubel et al., eds., Current Protocols, a joint venture between Greene Publishing Associates, Inc. and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., (supplemented through 2000) ("Ausubel").

Alternatively, polynucleotides of the invention can be produced by a variety of in vitro amplification methods adapted to the present invention by appropriate selection of specific or degenerate primers. Examples of protocols sufficient to direct persons of skill through in vitro amplification methods, including the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) the ligase chain reaction (LCR), Qbeta-replicase amplification and other RNA polymerase mediated techniques (e.g., NASBA), e.g., for the production of the homologous nucleic acids of the invention are found in Berger, Sambrook, and Ausubel, as well as Mullis et al., (1987) PCR Protocols A Guide to Methods and Applications (Innis et al. eds) Academic Press Inc. San Diego, CA (1990) (Innis). Improved methods for cloning in vitro amplified nucleic acids are described in Wallace et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,426,039. Improved methods for

amplifying large nucleic acids by PCR are summarized in Cheng et al. (1994) Nature 369: 684-685 and the references cited therein, in which PCR amplicons of up to 40kb are generated. One of skill will appreciate that essentially any RNA can be converted into a double stranded DNA suitable for restriction digestion, PCR expansion and sequencing using reverse transcriptase and a polymerase. See, e.g., Ausubel, Sambrook and Berger, all *supra*.

Alternatively, polynucleotides and oligonucleotides of the invention can be assembled from fragments produced by solid-phase synthesis methods. Typically, fragments of up to approximately 100 bases are individually synthesized and then enzymatically or chemically ligated to produce a desired sequence, e.g., a polynucleotide encoding all or part of a transcription factor. For example, chemical synthesis using the phosphoramidite method is described, e.g., by Beaucage et al. (1981) Tetrahedron Letters 22:1859-69; and Matthes et al. (1984) EMBO J. 3:801-5. According to such methods, oligonucleotides are synthesized, purified, annealed to their complementary strand, ligated and then optionally cloned into suitable vectors. And if so desired, the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention can be custom ordered from any of a number of commercial suppliers.

HOMOLOGOUS SEQUENCES

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Sequences homologous, i.e., that share significant sequence identity or similarity, to those provided in the Sequence Listing, derived from Arabidopsis 20 thaliana or from other plants of choice are also an aspect of the invention. Homologous sequences can be derived from any plant including monocots and dicots and in particular agriculturally important plant species including, but not limited to, crops such as soybean, wheat, corn, potato, cotton, rice, oilseed rape (including canola), sunflower, alfalfa, sugarcane and turf; or fruits and vegetables, such as 25 banana, blackberry, blueberry, strawberry, and raspberry, cantaloupe, carrot, cauliflower, coffee, cucumber, eggplant, grapes, honeydew, lettuce, mango, melon, onion, papaya, peas, peppers, pineapple, spinach, squash, sweet corn, tobacco, tomato, watermelon, rosaceous fruits (such as apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum) and 30 vegetable brassicas (such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, brussel sprouts and kohlrabi). Other crops, fruits and vegetables whose phenotype can be changed

include barley, rye, millet, sorghum, currant, avocado, citrus fruits such as oranges, lemons, grapefruit and tangerines, artichoke, cherries, nuts such as the walnut and peanut, endive, leek, roots, such as arrowroot, beet, cassava, turnip, radish, yam, and sweet potato, and beans. The homologous sequences may also be derived from woody species, such pine, poplar and eucalyptus.

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Transcription factors that are homologous to the listed sequences will typically share at least about 35% amino acid sequence identity. More closely related transcription factors can share at least about 50%, about 60%, about 65%, about 70%, about 75% or about 80% or about 90% or about 95% or about 98% or more sequence identity with the listed sequences. Factors that are most closely related to the listed sequences share, e.g., at least about 85%, about 90% or about 95% or more sequence identity to the listed sequences. At the nucleotide level, the sequences will typically share at least about 40% nucleotide sequence identity, preferably at least about 50%, about 60%, about 70% or about 80% sequence identity, and more preferably about 85%, about 90%, about 95% or about 97% or more sequence identity to one or more of the listed sequences. The degeneracy of the genetic code enables major variations in the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide while maintaining the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. Conserved domains within a transcription factor family may exhibit a higher degree of sequence homology, such as at least 65% sequence identity including conservative substitutions, and preferably at least 80% sequence identity. Exemplary conserved domains of the present invention include for example, for G1073 (SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2) amino acid residues 35 through 40 or 42 through 48 which are conserved in each of the sequences G2789 (SEQ ID NO: 3 and 4), G1945 (SEQ ID NO: 5 and 6) and G2155 (SEQ ID NO: 7 and 8). Transcription factors of the invention can also contain 5, 6, 8, 10 or 12 consecutive amino acids from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 8 where the consecutive amino acids are taken from a region outside of the conserved domain. Polynucleotides having at least 90%, or at least 85%, or at least 75%, or at least 60%, or at least 50%, or at least 40% sequence identity to those encoding the above transcription factors are also included in this invention.

Orthologs and Paralogs

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Several different methods are known by those of skill in the art for identifying and defining these functionally homologous sequences. Three general methods for defining paralogs and orthologs are described; a paralog or ortholog may be identified by only one or more of the methods described below.

Orthologs and paralogs are evolutionarily related genes that have similar sequences and similar functions. Paralogs are related genes within a single species and are most likely a result of gene duplication, whereas orthologs are related genes in different species derived from a common ancestral molecule prior to speciation.

Within a single plant species, gene duplication may cause two copies of a particular gene, giving rise to two or more genes with similar sequence and similar function known as paralogs. A paralog is therefore a similar gene with a similar function within the same species. Paralogs typically cluster together or in the same clade (a group of similar genes), as is shown when a gene family phylogeny is analyzed using programs such as CLUSTAL (Thompson et al. (1994) Nucleic Acids Res. 22:4673-4680; Higgins et al. (1996) Methods Enzymol. 266 383-402). Groups of similar genes can also be identified using by pair-wise BLAST analysis (Feng and Doolittle (1987) J. Mol. Evol. 25:351-360). For example, a clade of very similar MADS domain transcription factors from Arabidopsis all share a common function in flowering time (Ratcliffe et al. (2001) Plant Physiol. 126:122-132), and a group of very similar AP2 domain transcription factors from Arabidopsis are involved in tolerance of plants to freezing (Gilmour et al. (1998) Plant J. 16:433-442). Analysis of groups of similar genes with similar function that fall within one clade can yield subsequences that are particular to the clade. These subsequences, known as consensus sequences, can not only be used to define the sequences within each clade, but define the functions of these genes, since genes within each clade typically share the same function. (See also, for example, Mount, D.W. (2001) Bioinformatics: Sequence and Genome Analysis Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York page 543.)

Speciation, the production of new species from a parental species, can also give rise to two or more genes with similar sequence and similar function. These

genes, termed orthologs, often have an identical function within their host plants and are often interchangeable between species without losing function. Because plants have common ancestors, many genes in any plant species will have a corresponding orthologous gene in another plant species. Once a phylogenic tree for a gene family of one species has been constructed using a program such as CLUSTAL (Thompson et al. (1994) Nucleic Acids Res. 22:4673-4680; Higgins et al. (1996) Methods Enzymol. 266:383-402), potential orthologous sequences can placed into the phylogenetic tree and their relationship to genes from the species of interest can be determined. Once the ortholog pair has been identified, the function of the test ortholog can be determined by determining the function of the reference ortholog.

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Orthologs can also be identified by pair-wise BLAST analysis by aligning a set of reference sequences against a set of test sequences. Test sequences with the closest match to a particular reference sequence, as determined by the P-value of the BLAST analysis, can be taken and individually aligned against the reference set of sequences. The individual test sequence will either best match the particular reference sequence, in which case it is likely to be an ortholog, or not, in which case it may not be an ortholog.

A further way of identifying an ortholog is by identifying a consensus sequence within the candidate ortholog. Using pair-wise BLAST analysis, or programs such as CLUSTAL alignment program, sets of similar genes, or clades, can be identified. The particular subsequences that define commonalities within a particular clade can be derived from an alignment of those sequences. Orthologs would have the consensus sequence, or a sequence similar to the consensus sequence. Orthologs might also have a consensus sequence outside a conserved domain, which could be particular to that family of orthologous sequences.

Corresponding orthologs may bridge the monocot/dicot division of the plant kingdom and orthologous pairs of genes can be identified in rice and Arabidopsis, corn and Arabidopsis and Antirhinnum and corn. For example Peng et al showed that a mutant of the *Arabidopsis* gene termed *Gibberellin Insensitive* (*GAI*; mutant termed *gai*) encoded a transcription factor and which conferred a reduction in gibberellin responsiveness in the native plant (Peng et al. 1997 Genes and Development 11:3194-3205). In addition, Peng et al. subsequently showed that the

Arabidopsis GAI protein has 62 % amino acid residue identity with the wheat Rht-D1a protein and 62 % amino acid residue identity with the maize d8. Peng et al. showed that transgenic rice plants containing a mutant GAI allele give reduced response to gibberellin and are dwarfed, mimicking the dwarfed wheat variety from which the mutant Rht-D1a gene was isolated. Peng et al. taught that Arabidopsis GAI protein is an ortholog of the wheat Rht-D1a and maize d8 proteins. (Peng et al. 1999 Nature 400:256-261.)

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In addition Fu et al. (2001 Plant Cell 13:1791-1802), Nandi et al. (2000 Curr. Biol. 10:215-218), Coupland (1995 Nature 377:482-483), and Weigel and Nilsson (1995 Nature 377:482-500) show that an Arabidopsis transcription factor expressed in an exogenous plant species elicits the same or very similar phenotypic response. Furthermore, Kater et al. (1998 Plant Cell 10:171-182), Mandel et al. (1992 Cell 71-133-143), and Suzuki et al. (2001 Plant J. 28:409-418) showed that a transcription factor expressed in another plant species elicits the same or very similar phenotypic response of the endogenous sequence, as often predicted in earlier studies of Arabidopsis transcription factors in Arabidopsis.

Table 1 (appended to this application) lists a summary of orthologous and homologous sequences identified using BLAST (tblastx program) and the standard BLAST result data generated from a search. The first column shows the polynucleotide sequence identifier (SEQ ID NO), the second column shows the transcription factor cDNA identifier (Gene ID), the third column shows the GenBank Accession Number of the orthologous or homologous polynucleotide sequence identified in a BLAST search (Test Sequence ID), the fourth column shows the calculated probability value that the sequence identity is due to chance (Smallest Sum Probability), the fifth column identifies the plant species of the Test Sequence (Test Sequence Species), and the sixth column shows the GenBank annotation for the sequence identified in a BLAST search (Test Sequence GenBank Annotation).

Table 2 (appended to this application) lists orthologous and homologous sequences identified using BLAST (tblastx program) and the standard BLAST result data generated from a search. The first column shows the polynucleotide sequence identifier (SEQ ID NO), the second column shows the transcription factor cDNA identifier (Gene ID), the third column shows the GenBank

Accession Number of the orthologous or homologous polynucleotide (Test Sequence ID), the fourth column shows the GenBank annotation for the sequence identified in a BLAST search (Test Sequence GenBank Annotation), the fifth column shows the reading frame of the Test sequence encoding the orthologous or homologous sequence (Reading Frame), the sixth column shows the calculated score value of the aligned sequences (High Score), the seventh column shows the calculated probability value that the sequence identity is due to chance (Smallest Sum Probability), and the eighth column shows the number of regions in the Test Sequence that align with a sequence from the SEQ ID NO. (N).

Identifying Nucleic Acids by Hybridization

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Polynucleotides homologous to the sequences illustrated in the Sequence Listing can be identified in a variety of ways known to one skilled in the art, e.g., by hybridization to each other under stringent or under highly stringent conditions. Single stranded polynucleotides hybridize when they associate based on a variety of well characterized physico-chemical forces, such as hydrogen bonding, solvent exclusion, base stacking and the like. The stringency of a hybridization reflects the degree of sequence identity of the nucleic acids involved, such that the higher the stringency, the more similar are the two polynucleotide strands. Stringency is influenced by a variety of factors, including temperature, salt concentration and composition, organic and non-organic additives, solvents, etc. present in both the hybridization and wash solutions and incubations (and number), as described in more detail in the references cited above.

An example of stringent hybridization conditions for hybridization of complementary nucleic acids which have more than 100 complementary residues on a filter in a Southern or northern blot is about 5°C to 20°C lower than the thermal melting point (Tm) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength and pH) at which 50% of the target sequence hybridizes to a perfectly matched probe. Nucleic acid molecules that hybridize under stringent conditions will typically hybridize to a probe based on either the entire cDNA or selected portions, e.g., to a unique subsequence, of the cDNA under wash conditions of 0.2x SSC to 2.0 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65° C, for example

0.2 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65° C. For identification of less closely related homologues washes can be performed at a lower temperature, e.g., 50° C. In general, stringency is increased by raising the wash temperature and/or decreasing the concentration of SSC.

As another example, stringent conditions can be selected such that an oligonucleotide that is perfectly complementary to the coding oligonucleotide hybridizes to the coding oligonucleotide with at least about a 5-10x higher signal to noise ratio than the ratio for hybridization of the perfectly complementary oligonucleotide to a nucleic acid encoding a transcription factor known as of the filing date of the application. Conditions can be selected such that a higher signal to noise ratio is observed in the particular assay which is used, e.g., about 15x, 25x, 35x, 50x or more. Accordingly, the subject nucleic acid hybridizes to the unique coding oligonucleotide with at least a 2x higher signal to noise ratio as compared to hybridization of the coding oligonucleotide to a nucleic acid encoding known polypeptide. Again, higher signal to noise ratios can be selected, e.g., about 5x, 10x, 25x, 35x, 50x or more. The particular signal will depend on the label used in the relevant assay, e.g., a fluorescent label, a colorimetric label, a radioactive label, or the like.

Alternatively, transcription factor homologue polypeptides can be obtained by screening an expression library using antibodies specific for one or more transcription factors. With the disclosed transcription factor and transcription factor homologue nucleic acid sequences, the encoded polypeptide(s) can be expressed and purified in a heterologous expression system (e.g., *E. coli*) and used to raise antibodies (monoclonal or polyclonal) specific for the polypeptide(s) in question. Antibodies can also be raised against synthetic peptides derived from transcription factor, or transcription factor homologue, amino acid sequences. Methods of raising antibodies are well known in the art and are described in Harlow and Lane (1988) Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York. Such antibodies can then be used to screen an expression library produced from the plant from which it is desired to clone additional transcription factor homologues, using the

methods described above. The selected cDNAs can be confirmed by sequencing and enzymatic activity.

SEQUENCE VARIATIONS

It will readily be appreciated by those of skill in the art, that any of a variety of polynucleotide sequences are capable of encoding the transcription factors and transcription factor homologue polypeptides of the invention. Due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, many different polynucleotides can encode identical and/or substantially similar polypeptides in addition to those sequences illustrated in the Sequence Listing.

For example, Table 3 illustrates, e.g., that the codons AGC, AGT, TCA, TCC, TCG, and TCT all encode the same amino acid: serine. Accordingly, at each position in the sequence where there is a codon encoding serine, any of the above trinucleotide sequences can be used without altering the encoded polypeptide.

Table 3

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Amino acids			Codon					
A1	A 1 a	<u>-</u>	CCA	CCC	GCG	GCU		
Alanine	Ala	A	GCA	GCC	GCG	GCU		
Cysteine	Cys	C	TGC	TGT				
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	GAC	GAT	•			
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	GAA	GAG				
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	TTC	TTT				
Glycine	Gly	G	GGA	GGC	GGG	GGT		
Histidine	His	H	CAC	CAT				
Isoleucine	Ile	I	ATA	ATC	ATT			
Lysine	Lys	K	AAA	AAG				
Leucine	Leu	L	TTA	TTG	CTA	CTC	CTG	CTT
Methionine	Met	M	ATG					
Asparagine	Asn	N	AAC	AAT				
Proline	Pro	P	CCA	CCC	CCG	CCT		
Glutamine	Gln	Q	CAA	CAG			,	
Arginine	Arg	R	AGA	AGG	CGA	CGC	CGG	CGT
Serine	Ser	S	AGC	AGT	TCA	TCC	TCG	TCT
Threonine	Thr	T	ACA	ACC	ACG	ACT		
Valine	Val	V	GTA	GTC	GTG	GTT		
Tryptophan	Trp	W	TGG					
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	TAC	TAT				

Sequence alterations that do not change the amino acid sequence encoded by the polynucleotide are termed "silent" variations. With the exception of the codons ATG and TGG, encoding methionine and tryptophan, respectively, any of the possible codons for the same amino acid can be substituted by a variety of techniques, e.g., site-directed mutagenesis, available in the art. Accordingly, any and all such variations of a sequence selected from the above table are a feature of the invention.

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In addition to silent variations, other conservative variations that alter one, or a few amino acids in the encoded polypeptide, can be made without altering the function of the polypeptide, these conservative variants are, likewise, a feature of the invention.

For example, substitutions, deletions and insertions introduced into the sequences provided in the Sequence Listing are also envisioned by the invention. Such sequence modifications can be engineered into a sequence by site-directed mutagenesis (Wu (ed.) Meth. Enzymol. (1993) vol. 217, Academic Press) or the other methods noted below. Amino acid substitutions are typically of single residues; insertions usually will be on the order of about from 1 to 10 amino acid residues; and deletions will range about from 1 to 30 residues. In preferred embodiments, deletions or insertions are made in adjacent pairs, e.g., a deletion of two residues or insertion of two residues. Substitutions, deletions, insertions or any combination thereof can be combined to arrive at a sequence. The mutations that are made in the polynucleotide encoding the transcription factor should not place the sequence out of reading frame and should not create complementary regions that could produce secondary mRNA structure. Preferably, the polypeptide encoded by the DNA performs the desired function.

Conservative substitutions are those in which at least one residue in the amino acid sequence has been removed and a different residue inserted in its place. Such substitutions generally are made in accordance with the Table 4 when it is desired to maintain the activity of the protein. Table 4 shows amino acids which can be substituted for an amino acid in a protein and which are typically regarded as conservative substitutions.

Table 4

Residue	Conservative Substitutions
Ala	Ser
Arg	Lys
Asn	Gln; His
Asp	Glu
Gln	Asn
Cys	Ser
Glu	Asp
Gly	Pro
His	Asn; Gln
Ile	Leu, Val
Leu	Ile; Val
Lys	Arg; Gln
Met	Leu; Ile
Phe	Met; Leu; Tyr
Ser	Thr; Gly
Thr	Ser;Val
Ттр	Tyr
Tyr	Trp; Phe
Val	Ile; Leu

Substitutions that are less conservative than those in Table 4 can be

selected by picking residues that differ more significantly in their effect on
maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the
substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or
hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. The
substitutions which in general are expected to produce the greatest changes in protein

properties will be those in which (a) a hydrophilic residue, e.g., seryl or threonyl, is
substituted for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, e.g., leucyl, isoleucyl, phenylalanyl,

valyl or alanyl; (b) a cysteine or proline is substituted for (or by) any other residue; (c) a residue having an electropositive side chain, e.g., lysyl, arginyl, or histidyl, is substituted for (or by) an electronegative residue, e.g., glutamyl or aspartyl; or (d) a residue having a bulky side chain, e.g., phenylalanine, is substituted for (or by) one not having a side chain, e.g., glycine.

<u>FURTHER MODIFYING SEQUENCES OF THE INVENTION—</u> MUTATION/FORCED EVOLUTION

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In addition to generating silent or conservative substitutions as noted, above, the present invention optionally includes methods of modifying the sequences of the Sequence Listing. In the methods, nucleic acid or protein modification methods are used to alter the given sequences to produce new sequences and/or to chemically or enzymatically modify given sequences to change the properties of the nucleic acids or proteins.

Thus, in one embodiment, given nucleic acid sequences are modified, e.g., according to standard mutagenesis or artificial evolution methods to produce modified sequences. For example, Ausubel, *supra*, provides additional details on mutagenesis methods. Artificial forced evolution methods are described, e.g., by Stemmer (1994) Nature 370:389-391, and Stemmer (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:10747-10751. Many other mutation and evolution methods are also available and expected to be within the skill of the practitioner.

Similarly, chemical or enzymatic alteration of expressed nucleic acids and polypeptides can be performed by standard methods. For example, sequence can be modified by addition of lipids, sugars, peptides, organic or inorganic compounds, by the inclusion of modified nucleotides or amino acids, or the like. For example, protein modification techniques are illustrated in Ausubel, *supra*. Further details on chemical and enzymatic modifications can be found herein. These modification methods can be used to modify any given sequence, or to modify any sequence produced by the various mutation and artificial evolution modification methods noted herein.

Accordingly, the invention provides for modification of any given nucleic acid by mutation, evolution, chemical or enzymatic modification, or other

available methods, as well as for the products produced by practicing such methods, e.g., using the sequences herein as a starting substrate for the various modification approaches.

For example, optimized coding sequence containing codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host can be used e.g., to increase the rate of translation or to produce recombinant RNA transcripts having desirable properties, such as a longer half-life, as compared with transcripts produced using a non-optimized sequence. Translation stop codons can also be modified to reflect host preference. For example, preferred stop codons for *S. cerevisiae* and mammals are TAA and TGA, respectively. The preferred stop codon for monocotyledonous plants is TGA, whereas insects and *E. coli* prefer to use TAA as the stop codon.

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The polynucleotide sequences of the present invention can also be engineered in order to alter a coding sequence for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the sequence to facilitate cloning, processing and/or expression of the gene product. For example, alterations are optionally introduced using techniques which are well known in the art, e.g., site-directed mutagenesis, to insert new restriction sites, to alter glycosylation patterns, to change codon preference, to introduce splice sites, etc.

Furthermore, a fragment or domain derived from any of the polypeptides of the invention can be combined with domains derived from other transcription factors or synthetic domains to modify the biological activity of a transcription factor. For instance, a DNA binding domain derived from a transcription factor of the invention can be combined with the activation domain of another transcription factor or with a synthetic activation domain. A transcription activation domain assists in initiating transcription from a DNA binding site.

Examples include the transcription activation region of VP16 or GAL4 (Moore et al. (1998) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 376-381; and Aoyama et al. (1995) Plant Cell 7:1773-1785), peptides derived from bacterial sequences (Ma and Ptashne (1987) Cell 51; 113-119) and synthetic peptides (Giniger and Ptashne, (1987) Nature 330:670-672).

EXPRESSION AND MODIFICATION OF POLYPEPTIDES

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Typically, polynucleotide sequences of the invention are incorporated into recombinant DNA (or RNA) molecules that direct expression of polypeptides of the invention in appropriate host cells, transgenic plants, in vitro translation systems, or the like. Due to the inherent degeneracy of the genetic code, nucleic acid sequences which encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence can be substituted for any listed sequence to provide for cloning and expressing the relevant homologue.

Vectors, Promoters and Expression Systems

The present invention includes recombinant constructs comprising one or more of the nucleic acid sequences herein. The constructs typically comprise a vector, such as a plasmid, a cosmid, a phage, a virus (e.g., a plant virus), a bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC), a yeast artificial chromosome (YAC), or the like, into which a nucleic acid sequence of the invention has been inserted, in a forward or reverse orientation. In a preferred aspect of this embodiment, the construct further comprises regulatory sequences, including, for example, a promoter, operably linked to the sequence. Large numbers of suitable vectors and promoters are known to those of skill in the art, and are commercially available.

General texts that describe molecular biological techniques useful herein, including the use and production of vectors, promoters and many other relevant topics, include Berger, Sambrook and Ausubel, supra. Any of the identified sequences can be incorporated into a cassette or vector, e.g., for expression in plants. A number of expression vectors suitable for stable transformation of plant cells or for the establishment of transgenic plants have been described including those described in Weissbach and Weissbach, (1989) Methods for Plant Molecular Biology, Academic Press, and Gelvin et al., (1990) Plant Molecular Biology Manual, Kluwer Academic Publishers. Specific examples include those derived from a Ti plasmid of Agrobacterium tumefaciens, as well as those disclosed by Herrera-Estrella et al. (1983) Nature 303: 209, Bevan (1984) Nucl Acid Res. 12: 8711-8721, Klee (1985) Bio/Technology 3: 637-642, for dicotyledonous plants.

Alternatively, non-Ti vectors can be used to transfer the DNA into monocotyledonous plants and cells by using free DNA delivery techniques. Such methods can involve, for example, the use of liposomes, electroporation, microprojectile bombardment, silicon carbide whiskers, and viruses. By using these methods transgenic plants such as wheat, rice (Christou (1991) Bio/Technology 9: 957-962) and corn (Gordon-Kamm (1990) Plant Cell 2: 603-618) can be produced. An immature embryo can also be a good target tissue for monocots for direct DNA delivery techniques by using the particle gun (Weeks et al. (1993) Plant Physiol 102: 1077-1084; Vasil (1993) Bio/Technology 10: 667-674; Wan and Lemeaux (1994) Plant Physiol 104: 37-48, and for Agrobacterium-mediated DNA transfer (Ishida et al. (1996) Nature Biotech 14: 745-750).

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Typically, plant transformation vectors include one or more cloned plant coding sequence (genomic or cDNA) under the transcriptional control of 5' and 3' regulatory sequences and a dominant selectable marker. Such plant transformation vectors typically also contain a promoter (e.g., a regulatory region controlling inducible or constitutive, environmentally-or developmentally-regulated, or cell- or tissue-specific expression), a transcription initiation start site, an RNA processing signal (such as intron splice sites), a transcription termination site, and/or a polyadenylation signal.

Examples of constitutive plant promoters which can be useful for expressing the TF sequence include: the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter, which confers constitutive, high-level expression in most plant tissues (*see*, e.g., Odel et al. (1985) Nature 313:810); the nopaline synthase promoter (An et al. (1988) Plant Physiol 88:547); and the octopine synthase promoter (Fromm et al. (1989) Plant Cell 1: 977).

A variety of plant gene promoters that regulate gene expression in response to environmental, hormonal, chemical, developmental signals, and in a tissue-specific or preferential manner can be used for expression of a TF sequence in plants. Choice of a promoter is based largely on the phenotype of interest and is determined by such factors as tissue (e.g., seed, fruit, root, pollen, vascular tissue, flower, carpel, etc.), inducibility (e.g., in response to wounding, heat, cold, drought, light, pathogens, etc.), timing, developmental stage, and the like. Numerous known

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promoters have been characterized and can favorable be employed to promote expression of a polynucleotide of the invention in a transgenic plant or cell of interest. For example, tissue specific promoters include: seed-specific promoters (such as the napin, phaseolin or DC3 promoter described in US Pat. No. 5,773,697), fruit-specific promoters that are active during fruit ripening (such as the dru 1 promoter (US Pat. No. 5,783,393), or the 2A11 promoter (US Pat. No. 4,943,674) and the tomato polygalacturonase promoter (Bird et al. (1988) Plant Mol Biol 11:651), root-specific promoters, such as those disclosed in US Patent Nos. 5,618,988, 5,837,848 and 5,905,186, pollen-active promoters such as PTA29, PTA26 and PTA13 (US Pat. No. 5,792,929), promoters active in vascular tissue (Ringli and Keller (1998) Plant Mol Biol 37:977-988), flower-specific (Kaiser et al, (1995) Plant Mol Biol 28:231-243), pollen (Baerson et al. (1994) Plant Mol Biol 26:1947-1959), carpels (Ohl et al. (1990) Plant Cell 2:837-848), pollen and ovules (Baerson et al. (1993) Plant Mol Biol 22:255-267), auxin-inducible promoters (such as that described in van der Kop et al. (1999) Plant Mol Biol 39:979-990 or Baumann et al. (1999) Plant Cell 11:323-334), cytokinin-inducible promoter (Guevara-Garcia (1998) Plant Mol Biol 38:743-753), promoters responsive to gibberellin (Shi et al. (1998) Plant Mol Biol 38:1053-1060, Willmott et al. (1998) 38:817-825) and the like. Additional promoters are those that elicit expression in response to heat (Ainley et al. (1993) Plant Mol Biol 22: 13-23), light (e.g., the pea rbcS-3A promoter, Kuhlemeier et al. (1989) Plant Cell 1:471, and the maize rbcS promoter, Schaffner and Sheen (1991) Plant Cell 3: 997); wounding (e.g., wunI, Siebertz et al. (1989) Plant Cell 1: 961); pathogens (such as the PR-1 promoter described in Buchel et al. (1999) Plant Mol. Biol. 40:387-396, and the PDF1.2 promoter described in Manners et al. (1998) Plant Mol. Biol. 38:1071-80), and chemicals such as methyl jasmonate or salicylic acid (Gatz et al. (1997) Ann. Rev. Plant Physiol. Plant Mol Biol 48: 89-108). In addition, the timing of the expression can be controlled by using promoters such as those acting at senescence (Gan and Amasino (1995) Science 270: 1986-1988); or late seed development (Odell et al. (1994) Plant Physiol 106:447-458).

Plant expression vectors can also include RNA processing signals that can be positioned within, upstream or downstream of the coding sequence. In addition, the expression vectors can include additional regulatory sequences from the

3'-untranslated region of plant genes, e.g., a 3' terminator region to increase mRNA stability of the mRNA, such as the PI-II terminator region of potato or the octopine or nopaline synthase 3' terminator regions.

Additional Expression Elements

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Specific initiation signals can aid in efficient translation of coding sequences. These signals can include, e.g., the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where a coding sequence, its initiation codon and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence (e.g., a mature protein coding sequence), or a portion thereof, is inserted, exogenous transcriptional control signals including the ATG initiation codon can be separately provided. The initiation codon is provided in the correct reading frame to facilitate transcription. Exogenous transcriptional elements and initiation codons can be of various origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression can be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers appropriate to the cell system in use.

Expression Hosts

The present invention also relates to host cells which are transduced with vectors of the invention, and the production of polypeptides of the invention (including fragments thereof) by recombinant techniques. Host cells are genetically engineered (i.e., nucleic acids are introduced, e.g., transduced, transformed or transfected) with the vectors of this invention, which may be, for example, a cloning vector or an expression vector comprising the relevant nucleic acids herein. The vector is optionally a plasmid, a viral particle, a phage, a naked nucleic acids, *etc*. The engineered host cells can be cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for activating promoters, selecting transformants, or amplifying the relevant gene. The culture conditions, such as temperature, pH and the like, are those previously used with the host cell selected for expression, and will be apparent to those skilled in the art and in the references cited herein, including, Sambrook and Ausubel.

The host cell can be a eukaryotic cell, such as a yeast cell, or a plant cell, or the host cell can be a prokaryotic cell, such as a bacterial cell. Plant

protoplasts are also suitable for some applications. For example, the DNA fragments are introduced into plant tissues, cultured plant cells or plant protoplasts by standard methods including electroporation (Fromm et al., (1985) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82, 5824, infection by viral vectors such as cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) (Hohn et al., (1982) Molecular Biology of Plant Tumors, (Academic Press, New York) pp. 549-560; US 4,407,956), high velocity ballistic penetration by small particles with the nucleic acid either within the matrix of small beads or particles, or on the surface (Klein et al., (1987) Nature 327, 70-73), use of pollen as vector (WO 85/01856), or use of Agrobacterium tumefaciens or A. rhizogenes carrying a T-DNA plasmid in which DNA fragments are cloned. The T-DNA plasmid is transmitted to plant cells upon infection by Agrobacterium tumefaciens, and a portion is stably integrated into the plant genome (Horsch et al. (1984) Science 233:496-498; Fraley et al. (1983) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 80, 4803).

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The cell can include a nucleic acid of the invention which encodes a polypeptide, wherein the cells expresses a polypeptide of the invention. The cell can also include vector sequences, or the like. Furthermore, cells and transgenic plants which include any polypeptide or nucleic acid above or throughout this specification, e.g., produced by transduction of a vector of the invention, are an additional feature of the invention.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression can be used. Host cells transformed with a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention are optionally cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the encoded protein from cell culture. The protein or fragment thereof produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted, membrane-bound, or contained intracellularly, depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides encoding mature proteins of the invention can be designed with signal sequences which direct secretion of the mature polypeptides through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane.

IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL FACTORS

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A transcription factor provided by the present invention can also be used to identify additional endogenous or exogenous molecules that can affect a phenotype or trait of interest. On the one hand, such molecules include organic (small or large molecules) and/or inorganic compounds that affect expression of (i.e., regulate) a particular transcription factor. Alternatively, such molecules include endogenous molecules that are acted upon either at a transcriptional level by a transcription factor of the invention to modify a phenotype as desired. For example, the transcription factors can be employed to identify one or more downstream gene with which is subject to a regulatory effect of the transcription factor. In one approach, a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue of the invention is expressed in a host cell, e.g., a transgenic plant cell, tissue or explant, and expression products, either RNA or protein, of likely or random targets are monitored, e.g., by hybridization to a microarray of nucleic acid probes corresponding to genes expressed in a tissue or cell type of interest, by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis of protein products, or by any other method known in the art for assessing expression of gene products at the level of RNA or protein. Alternatively, a transcription factor of the invention can be used to identify promoter sequences (i.e., binding sites) involved in the regulation of a downstream target. After identifying a promoter sequence, interactions between the transcription factor and the promoter sequence can be modified by changing specific nucleotides in the promoter sequence or specific amino acids in the transcription factor that interact with the promoter sequence to alter a plant trait. Typically, transcription factor DNA binding sites are identified by gel shift assays. After identifying the promoter regions, the promoter region sequences can be employed in double-stranded DNA arrays to identify molecules that affect the interactions of the transcription factors with their promoters (Bulyk et al. (1999) Nature Biotechnology 17:573-577).

The identified transcription factors are also useful to identify proteins that modify the activity of the transcription factor. Such modification can occur by covalent modification, such as by phosphorylation, or by protein-protein (homo orheteropolymer) interactions. Any method suitable for detecting protein-protein

interactions can be employed. Among the methods that can be employed are coimmunoprecipitation, cross-linking and co-purification through gradients or chromatographic columns, and the two-hybrid yeast system.

The two-hybrid system detects protein interactions in vivo and is described in Chien, et al., (1991), Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88, 9578-9582 and is commercially available from Clontech (Palo Alto, Calif.). In such a system, plasmids are constructed that encode two hybrid proteins: one consists of the DNA-binding domain of a transcription activator protein fused to the TF polypeptide and the other consists of the transcription activator protein's activation domain fused to an unknown protein that is encoded by a cDNA that has been recombined into the plasmid as part of a cDNA library. The DNA-binding domain fusion plasmid and the cDNA library are transformed into a strain of the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae that contains a reporter gene (e.g., lacZ) whose regulatory region contains the transcription activator's binding site. Either hybrid protein alone cannot activate transcription of the reporter gene. Interaction of the two hybrid proteins reconstitutes the functional activator protein and results in expression of the reporter gene, which is detected by an assay for the reporter gene product. Then, the library plasmids responsible for reporter gene expression are isolated and sequenced to identify the proteins encoded by the library plasmids. After identifying proteins that interact with the transcription factors, assays for compounds that interfere with the TF protein-protein interactions can be preformed.

IDENTIFICATION OF MODULATORS

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In addition to the intracellular molecules described above, extracellular molecules that alter activity or expression of a transcription factor, either directly or indirectly, can be identified. For example, the methods can entail first placing a candidate molecule in contact with a plant or plant cell. The molecule can be introduced by topical administration, such as spraying or soaking of a plant, and then the molecule's effect on the expression or activity of the TF polypeptide or the expression of the polynucleotide monitored. Changes in the expression of the TF polypeptide can be monitored by use of polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies, gel electrophoresis or the like. Changes in the expression of the corresponding

polynucleotide sequence can be detected by use of microarrays, Northerns, quantitative PCR, or any other technique for monitoring changes in mRNA expression. These techniques are exemplified in Ausubel et al. (eds) <u>Current Protocols in Molecular Biology</u>, John Wiley & Sons (1998). Such changes in the expression levels can be correlated with modified plant traits and thus identified molecules can be useful for soaking or spraying on fruit, vegetable and grain crops to modify traits in plants.

Essentially any available composition can be tested for modulatory activity of expression or activity of any nucleic acid or polypeptide herein. Thus, available libraries of compounds such as chemicals, polypeptides, nucleic acids and the like can be tested for modulatory activity. Often, potential modulator compounds can be dissolved in aqueous or organic (e.g., DMSO-based) solutions for easy delivery to the cell or plant of interest in which the activity of the modulator is to be tested. Optionally, the assays are designed to screen large modulator composition libraries by automating the assay steps and providing compounds from any convenient source to assays, which are typically run in parallel (e.g., in microtiter formats on microtiter plates in robotic assays).

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In one embodiment, high throughput screening methods involve providing a combinatorial library containing a large number of potential compounds (potential modulator compounds). Such "combinatorial chemical libraries" are then screened in one or more assays, as described herein, to identify those library members (particular chemical species or subclasses) that display a desired characteristic activity. The compounds thus identified can serve as target compounds.

A combinatorial chemical library can be, e.g., a collection of diverse chemical compounds generated by chemical synthesis or biological synthesis. For example, a combinatorial chemical library such as a polypeptide library is formed by combining a set of chemical building blocks (e.g., in one example, amino acids) in every possible way for a given compound length (i.e., the number of amino acids in a polypeptide compound of a set length). Exemplary libraries include peptide libraries, nucleic acid libraries, antibody libraries (see, e.g., Vaughn et al. (1996) Nature

Biotechnology, 14(3):309-314 and PCT/US96/10287), carbohydrate libraries (see, e.g., Liang et al. Science (1996) 274:1520-1522 and U.S. Patent 5,593,853), peptide

nucleic acid libraries (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 5,539,083), and small organic molecule libraries (see, e.g., benzodiazepines, Baum <u>C&EN</u> Jan 18, page 33 (1993); isoprenoids, U.S. Patent 5,569,588; thiazolidinones and metathiazanones, U.S. Patent 5,549,974; pyrrolidines, U.S. Patents 5,525,735 and 5,519,134; morpholino compounds, U.S. Patent 5,506,337) and the like.

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Preparation and screening of combinatorial or other libraries is well known to those of skill in the art. Such combinatorial chemical libraries include, but are not limited to, peptide libraries (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 5,010,175, Furka, Int. J. Pept. Prot. Res. 37:487-493 (1991) and Houghton et al. Nature 354:84-88 (1991)). Other chemistries for generating chemical diversity libraries can also be used.

In addition, as noted, compound screening equipment for high-throughput screening is generally available, e.g., using any of a number of well known robotic systems that have also been developed for solution phase chemistries useful in assay systems. These systems include automated workstations including an automated synthesis apparatus and robotic systems utilizing robotic arms. Any of the above devices are suitable for use with the present invention, e.g., for high-throughput screening of potential modulators. The nature and implementation of modifications to these devices (if any) so that they can operate as discussed herein will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art.

Indeed, entire high throughput screening systems are commercially available. These systems typically automate entire procedures including all sample and reagent pipetting, liquid dispensing, timed incubations, and final readings of the microplate in detector(s) appropriate for the assay. These configurable systems provide high throughput and rapid start up as well as a high degree of flexibility and customization. Similarly, microfluidic implementations of screening are also commercially available.

The manufacturers of such systems provide detailed protocols the various high throughput. Thus, for example, Zymark Corp. provides technical bulletins describing screening systems for detecting the modulation of gene transcription, ligand binding, and the like. The integrated systems herein, in addition to providing for sequence alignment and, optionally, synthesis of relevant nucleic

acids, can include such screening apparatus to identify modulators that have an effect on one or more polynucleotides or polypeptides according to the present invention.

In some assays it is desirable to have positive controls to ensure that the components of the assays are working properly. At least two types of positive controls are appropriate. That is, known transcriptional activators or inhibitors can be incubated with cells/plants/ etc. in one sample of the assay, and the resulting increase/decrease in transcription can be detected by measuring the resulting increase in RNA/ protein expression, etc., according to the methods herein. It will be appreciated that modulators can also be combined with transcriptional activators or inhibitors to find modulators which inhibit transcriptional activation or transcriptional repression. Either expression of the nucleic acids and proteins herein or any additional nucleic acids or proteins activated by the nucleic acids or proteins herein, or both, can be monitored.

In an embodiment, the invention provides a method for identifying compositions that modulate the activity or expression of a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the invention. For example, a test compound, whether a small or large molecule, is placed in contact with a cell, plant (or plant tissue or explant), or composition comprising the polynucleotide or polypeptide of interest and a resulting effect on the cell, plant, (or tissue or explant) or composition is evaluated by monitoring, either directly or indirectly, one or more of: expression level of the polynucleotide or polypeptide, activity (or modulation of the activity) of the polynucleotide or polypeptide. In some cases, an alteration in a plant phenotype can be detected following contact of a plant (or plant cell, or tissue or explant) with the putative modulator, e.g., by modulation of expression or activity of a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the invention.

SUBSEQUENCES

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Also contemplated are uses of polynucleotides, also referred to herein as oligonucleotides, typically having at least 12 bases, preferably at least 15, more preferably at least 20, 30, or 50 bases, which hybridize under at least highly stringent (or ultra-high stringent or ultra-high stringent conditions) conditions to a

polynucleotide sequence described above. The polynucleotides may be used as probes, primers, sense and antisense agents, and the like, according to methods as noted *supra*.

Subsequences of the polynucleotides of the invention, including polynucleotide fragments and oligonucleotides are useful as nucleic acid probes and primers. An oligonucleotide suitable for use as a probe or primer is at least about 15 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 18 nucleotides, often at least about 21 nucleotides, frequently at least about 30 nucleotides, or about 40 nucleotides, or more in length. A nucleic acid probe is useful in hybridization protocols, e.g., to identify additional polypeptide homologues of the invention, including protocols for microarray experiments. Primers can be annealed to a complementary target DNA strand by nucleic acid hybridization to form a hybrid between the primer and the target DNA strand, and then extended along the target DNA strand by a DNA polymerase enzyme. Primer pairs can be used for amplification of a nucleic acid sequence, e.g., by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or other nucleic-acid amplification methods. See Sambrook and Ausubel, *supra*.

In addition, the invention includes an isolated or recombinant polypeptide including a subsequence of at least about 15 contiguous amino acids encoded by the recombinant or isolated polynucleotides of the invention. For example, such polypeptides, or domains or fragments thereof, can be used as immunogens, e.g., to produce antibodies specific for the polypeptide sequence, or as probes for detecting a sequence of interest. A subsequence can range in size from about 15 amino acids in length up to and including the full length of the polypeptide.

PRODUCTION OF TRANSGENIC PLANTS

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Modification of Traits

The polynucleotides of the invention are favorably employed to produce transgenic plants with various traits, or characteristics, that have been modified in a desirable manner, e.g., to improve plant biomass. For example, alteration of expression levels or patterns (e.g., spatial or temporal expression patterns) of one or more of the transcription factors (or transcription factor homologues) of the invention, as compared with the levels of the same protein found

in a wild type plant, can be used to modify a plant's traits. An illustrative example of trait modification, improved plant biomass, by altering expression levels of a particular transcription factor is described further in the Examples and the Sequence Listing.

Antisense and Cosuppression Approaches

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In addition to expression of the nucleic acids of the invention as gene replacement or plant phenotype modification nucleic acids, the nucleic acids are also useful for sense and anti-sense suppression of expression, e.g., to down-regulate expression of a nucleic acid of the invention, e.g., as a further mechanism for modulating plant phenotype. That is, the nucleic acids of the invention, or subsequences or anti-sense sequences thereof, can be used to block expression of naturally occurring homologous nucleic acids. A variety of sense and anti-sense technologies are known in the art, e.g., as set forth in Lichtenstein and Nellen (1997) Antisense Technology: A Practical Approach IRL Press at Oxford University, Oxford, England. In general, sense or anti-sense sequences are introduced into a cell, where they are optionally amplified, e.g., by transcription. Such sequences include both simple oligonucleotide sequences and catalytic sequences such as ribozymes.

For example, a reduction or elimination of expression (i.e., a "knockout") of a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue polypeptide in a transgenic plant, e.g., to modify a plant trait, can be obtained by introducing an antisense construct corresponding to the polypeptide of interest as a cDNA. For antisense suppression, the transcription factor or homologue cDNA is arranged in reverse orientation (with respect to the coding sequence) relative to the promoter sequence in the expression vector. The introduced sequence need not be the full length cDNA or gene, and need not be identical to the cDNA or gene found in the plant type to be transformed. Typically, the antisense sequence need only be capable of hybridizing to the target gene or RNA of interest. Thus, where the introduced sequence is of shorter length, a higher degree of homology to the endogenous transcription factor sequence will be needed for effective antisense suppression. While antisense sequences of various lengths can be utilized, preferably, the introduced antisense sequence in the vector will be at least 30 nucleotides in length, and

improved antisense suppression will typically be observed as the length of the antisense sequence increases. Preferably, the length of the antisense sequence in the vector will be greater than 100 nucleotides. Transcription of an antisense construct as described results in the production of RNA molecules that are the reverse complement of mRNA molecules transcribed from the endogenous transcription factor gene in the plant cell.

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Suppression of endogenous transcription factor gene expression can also be achieved using a ribozyme. Ribozymes are RNA molecules that possess highly specific endoribonuclease activity. The production and use of ribozymes are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,987,071 and U.S. Patent No. 5,543,508. Synthetic ribozyme sequences including antisense RNAs can be used to confer RNA cleaving activity on the antisense RNA, such that endogenous mRNA molecules that hybridize to the antisense RNA are cleaved, which in turn leads to an enhanced antisense inhibition of endogenous gene expression.

Vectors in which RNA encoded by a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue cDNA is over-expressed can also be used to obtain cosuppression of a corresponding endogenous gene, e.g., in the manner described in U.S. Patent No. 5,231,020 to Jorgensen. Such co-suppression (also termed sense suppression) does not require that the entire transcription factor cDNA be introduced into the plant cells, nor does it require that the introduced sequence be exactly identical to the endogenous transcription factor gene of interest. However, as with antisense suppression, the suppressive efficiency will be enhanced as specificity of hybridization is increased, e.g., as the introduced sequence is lengthened, and/or as the sequence similarity between the introduced sequence and the endogenous transcription factor gene is increased.

Vectors expressing an untranslatable form of the transcription factor mRNA, e.g., sequences comprising one or more stop codon, or nonsense mutation) can also be used to suppress expression of an endogenous transcription factor, thereby reducing or eliminating it's activity and modifying one or more traits. Methods for producing such constructs are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,583,021. Preferably, such constructs are made by introducing a premature stop codon into the transcription

factor gene. Alternatively, a plant trait can be modified by gene silencing using double-strand RNA (Sharp (1999) Genes and Development 13: 139-141).

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Another method for abolishing the expression of a gene is by insertion mutagenesis using the T-DNA of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. After generating the insertion mutants, the mutants can be screened to identify those containing the insertion in a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue gene. Plants containing a single transgene insertion event at the desired gene can be crossed to generate homozygous plants for the mutation (Koncz et al. (1992) <u>Methods in Arabidopsis Research</u>, World Scientific).

Alternatively, a plant phenotype can be altered by eliminating an endogenous gene, such as a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue, e.g., by homologous recombination (Kempin et al. (1997) Nature 389:802).

A plant trait can also be modified by using the cre-lox system (for example, as described in US Pat. No. 5,658,772). A plant genome can be modified to include first and second lox sites that are then contacted with a Cre recombinase. If the lox sites are in the same orientation, the intervening DNA sequence between the two sites is excised. If the lox sites are in the opposite orientation, the intervening sequence is inverted.

The polynucleotides and polypeptides of this invention can also be expressed in a plant in the absence of an expression cassette by manipulating the activity or expression level of the endogenous gene by other means. For example, by ectopically expressing a gene by T-DNA activation tagging (Ichikawa et al. (1997) Nature 390 698-701; Kakimoto et al. (1996) Science 274: 982-985). This method entails transforming a plant with a gene tag containing multiple transcriptional enhancers and once the tag has inserted into the genome, expression of a flanking gene coding sequence becomes deregulated. In another example, the transcriptional machinery in a plant can be modified so as to increase transcription levels of a polynucleotide of the invention (See, e.g., PCT Publications WO 96/06166 and WO 98/53057 which describe the modification of the DNA binding specificity of zinc finger proteins by changing particular amino acids in the DNA binding motif).

The transgenic plant can also include the cellular machinery or mechanisms necessary for expressing or altering the activity of a polypeptide encoded

by an endogenous gene, for example by altering the phosphorylation state of the polypeptide to maintain it in an activated state.

Transgenic plants (or plant cells, or plant explants, or plant tissues) incorporating the polynucleotides of the invention and/or expressing the polypeptides of the invention can be produced by a variety of well established techniques as described above. Following construction of a vector, most typically an expression cassette, including a polynucleotide, e.g., encoding a transcription factor or transcription factor homologue, of the invention, standard techniques can be used to introduce the polynucleotide into a plant, a plant cell, a plant explant or a plant tissue of interest. Optionally, the plant cell, explant or tissue can be regenerated to produce a transgenic plant.

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The plant can be any higher plant, including gymnosperms, monocotyledonous and dicotyledenous plants. Suitable protocols are available for *Leguminosae* (alfalfa, soybean, clover, etc.), *Umbelliferae* (carrot, celery, parsnip), *Cruciferae* (cabbage, radish, rapeseed, broccoli, etc.), *Curcurbitaceae* (melons and cucumber), *Gramineae* (wheat, corn, rice, barley, millet, etc.), *Solanaceae* (potato, tomato, tobacco, peppers, etc.), and various other crops. See protocols described in Ammirato et al. (1984) <u>Handbook of Plant Cell Culture –Crop Species</u>. Macmillan Publ. Co. Shimamoto et al. (1989) <u>Nature</u> 338:274-276; Fromm et al. (1990) Bio/Technology 8:833-839; and Vasil et al. (1990) Bio/Technology 8:429-434.

Transformation and regeneration of both monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plant cells is now routine, and the selection of the most appropriate transformation technique will be determined by the practitioner. The choice of method will vary with the type of plant to be transformed; those skilled in the art will recognize the suitability of particular methods for given plant types. Suitable methods can include, but are not limited to: electroporation of plant protoplasts; liposomemediated transformation; polyethylene glycol (PEG) mediated transformation; transformation using viruses; micro-injection of plant cells; micro-projectile bombardment of plant cells; vacuum infiltration; and *Agrobacterium tumeficiens* mediated transformation. Transformation means introducing a nucleotide sequence in a plant in a manner to cause stable or transient expression of the sequence.

Successful examples of the modification of plant characteristics by transformation with cloned sequences which serve to illustrate the current knowledge in this field of technology, and which are herein incorporated by reference, include: U.S. Patent Nos. 5,571,706; 5,677,175; 5,510,471; 5,750,386; 5,597,945; 5,589,615; 5,750,871; 5,268,526; 5,780,708; 5,538,880; 5,773,269; 5,736,369 and 5,610,042.

Following transformation, plants are preferably selected using a dominant selectable marker incorporated into the transformation vector. Typically, such a marker will confer antibiotic or herbicide resistance on the transformed plants, and selection of transformants can be accomplished by exposing the plants to appropriate concentrations of the antibiotic or herbicide.

After transformed plants are selected and grown to maturity, those plants showing a modified trait are identified. The modified trait can be any of those traits described above. Additionally, to confirm that the modified trait is due to changes in expression levels or activity of the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the invention can be determined by analyzing mRNA expression using Northern blots, RT-PCR or microarrays, or protein expression using immunoblots or Western blots or gel shift assays.

INTEGRATED SYSTEMS—SEQUENCE IDENTITY

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Additionally, the present invention may be an integrated system,

computer or computer readable medium that comprises an instruction set for
determining the identity of one or more sequences in a database. In addition, the
instruction set can be used to generate or identify sequences that meet any specified
criteria. Furthermore, the instruction set may be used to associate or link certain
functional benefits, such as an improved plant biomass, with one or more identified
sequence.

For example, the instruction set can include, e.g., a sequence comparison or other alignment program, e.g., an available program such as, for example, the Wisconsin Package Version 10.0, such as BLAST, FASTA, PILEUP, FINDPATTERNS or the like (GCG, Madison, WI). Public sequence databases such as GenBank, EMBL, Swiss-Prot and PIR or private sequence databases such as PhytoSeq (Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) can be searched.

Alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted by the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) Adv. Appl. Math. 2:482, by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) J. Mol. Biol. 48:443, by the search for similarity method of Pearson and Lipman (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85: 2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms. After alignment, sequence comparisons between two (or more) polynucleotides or polypeptides are typically performed by comparing sequences of the two sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. The comparison window can be a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually about 50 to about 200, more usually about 100 to about 150 contiguous positions. A description of the method is provided in Ausubel et al., supra.

A variety of methods of determining sequence relationships can be used, including manual alignment and computer assisted sequence alignment and analysis. This later approach is a preferred approach in the present invention, due to the increased throughput afforded by computer assisted methods. As noted above, a variety of computer programs for performing sequence alignment are available, or can be produced by one of skill.

One example algorithm that is suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity is the BLAST algorithm, which is described in Altschul et al. J. Mol. Biol 215:403-410 (1990). Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available, e.g., through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul et al., *supra*). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are then extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always > 0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always < 0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate

the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, a cutoff of 100, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 3, an expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff & Henikoff (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:10915).

In addition to calculating percent sequence identity, the BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, e.g., Karlin & Altschul (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:5873-5787). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence (and, therefore, in this context, homologous) if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.1, or less than about 0.01, and or even less than about 0.001. An additional example of a useful sequence alignment algorithm is PILEUP. PILEUP creates a multiple sequence alignment from a group of related sequences using progressive, pairwise alignments. The program can align, e.g., up to 300 sequences of a maximum length of 5,000 letters.

The integrated system, or computer typically includes a user input interface allowing a user to selectively view one or more sequence records corresponding to the one or more character strings, as well as an instruction set which aligns the one or more character strings with each other or with an additional character string to identify one or more region of sequence similarity. The system may include a link of one or more character strings with a particular phenotype or gene function. Typically, the system includes a user readable output element which displays an alignment produced by the alignment instruction set.

The methods of this invention can be implemented in a localized or distributed computing environment. In a distributed environment, the methods may implemented on a single computer comprising multiple processors or on a multiplicity of computers. The computers can be linked, e.g. through a common bus, but more preferably the computer(s) are nodes on a network. The network can be a generalized or a dedicated local or wide-area network and, in certain preferred embodiments, the computers may be components of an intra-net or an internet.

Thus, the invention provides methods for identifying a sequence similar or homologous to one or more polynucleotides as noted herein, or one or more target polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides, or otherwise noted herein and may include linking or associating a given plant phenotype or gene function with a sequence. In the methods, a sequence database is provided (locally or across an inter or intra net) and a query is made against the sequence database using the relevant sequences herein and associated plant phenotypes or gene functions.

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Any sequence herein can be entered into the database, before or after querying the database. This provides for both expansion of the database and, if done before the querying step, for insertion of control sequences into the database. The control sequences can be detected by the query to ensure the general integrity of both the database and the query. As noted, the query can be performed using a web browser based interface. For example, the database can be a centralized public database such as those noted herein, and the querying can be done from a remote terminal or computer across an internet or intranet.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are intended to illustrate but not limit the present invention.

EXAMPLE I. FULL LENGTH GENE IDENTIFICATION AND CLONING

Putative transcription factor sequences (genomic or ESTs) related to known transcription factors were identified in the *Arabidopsis thaliana* GenBank database using the tblastn sequence analysis program using default parameters and a P-value cutoff threshold of -4 or -5 or lower, depending on the length of the query

sequence. Putative transcription factor sequence hits were then screened to identify those containing particular sequence strings. If the sequence hits contained such sequence strings, the sequences were confirmed as transcription factors.

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Alternatively, Arabidopsis *thaliana* cDNA libraries derived from different tissues or treatments, or genomic libraries were screened to identify novel members of a transcription family using a low stringency hybridization approach. Probes were synthesized using gene specific primers in a standard PCR reaction (annealing temperature 60°C) and labeled with ³²P dCTP using the High Prime DNA Labeling Kit (Boehringer Mannheim). Purified radiolabelled probes were added to filters immersed in Church hybridization medium (0.5 M NaPO₄ pH 7.0, 7% SDS, 1 % w/v bovine serum albumin) and hybridized overnight at 60 °C with shaking. Filters were washed two times for 45 to 60 minutes with 1xSCC, 1% SDS at 60°C.

To identify additional sequence 5' or 3' of a partial cDNA sequence in a cDNA library, 5' and 3' rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) was performed using the MarathonTM cDNA amplification kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). Generally, the method entailed first isolating poly(A) mRNA, performing first and second strand cDNA synthesis to generate double stranded cDNA, blunting cDNA ends, followed by ligation of the MarathonTM Adaptor to the cDNA to form a library of adaptor-ligated ds cDNA.

Gene-specific primers were designed to be used along with adaptor specific primers for both 5' and 3' RACE reactions. Nested primers, rather than single primers, were used to increase PCR specificity. Using 5' and 3' RACE reactions, 5' and 3' RACE fragments were obtained, sequenced and cloned. The process can be repeated until 5' and 3' ends of the full-length gene were identified. Then the full-length cDNA was generated by PCR using primers specific to 5' and 3' ends of the gene by end-to-end PCR.

EXAMPLE II. CONSTRUCTION OF EXPRESSION VECTORS

The sequence was amplified from a genomic or cDNA library using primers specific to sequences upstream and downstream of the coding region. The expression vector was pMEN20 or pMEN65, which are both derived from pMON316 (Sanders et al, (1987) Nucleic Acids Research 15:1543-58) and contain the CaMV

35S promoter to express transgenes. To clone the sequence into the vector, both pMEN20 and the amplified DNA fragment were digested separately with SalI and NotI restriction enzymes at 37° C for 2 hours. The digestion products were subject to electrophoresis in a 0.8% agarose gel and visualized by ethidium bromide staining.

The DNA fragments containing the sequence and the linearized plasmid were excised and purified by using a Qiaquick gel extraction kit (Qiagen, CA). The fragments of interest were ligated at a ratio of 3:1 (vector to insert). Ligation reactions using T4 DNA ligase (New England Biolabs, MA) were carried out at 16° C for 16 hours. The ligated DNAs were transformed into competent cells of the *E. coli* strain DH5alpha by using the heat shock method. The transformations were plated on LB plates containing 50 mg/l kanamycin (Sigma).

Individual colonies were grown overnight in five milliliters of LB broth containing 50 mg/l kanamycin at 37° C. Plasmid DNA was purified by using Qiaquick Mini Prep kits (Qiagen, CA).

15 <u>EXAMPLE III. TRANSFORMATION OF AGROBACTERIUM WITH THE EXPRESSION VECTOR</u>

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After the plasmid vector containing the gene was constructed, the vector was used to transform *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* cells expressing the gene products. The stock of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* cells for transformation was made as described by Nagel et al. (1990) <u>FEMS Microbiol Letts</u>. 67: 325-328. *Agrobacterium* strain ABI was grown in 250 ml LB medium (Sigma) overnight at 28°C with shaking until an absorbance (A_{600}) of 0.5-1.0 was reached. Cells were harvested by centrifugation at 4,000 x g for 15 min at 4°C. Cells were then resuspended in 250 μ l chilled buffer (1 mM HEPES, pH adjusted to 7.0 with KOH). Cells were centrifuged again as described above and resuspended in 125 μ l chilled

buffer. Cells were then centrifuged and resuspended two more times in the same HEPES buffer as described above at a volume of 100 μ l and 750 μ l, respectively. Resuspended cells were then distributed into 40 μ l aliquots, quickly frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80° C.

30 Agrobacterium cells were transformed with plasmids prepared as described above following the protocol described by Nagel et al. For each DNA

construct to be transformed, 50 – 100 ng DNA (generally resuspended in 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) was mixed with 40 μl of *Agrobacterium* cells. The DNA/cell mixture was then transferred to a chilled cuvette with a 2mm electrode gap and subject to a 2.5 kV charge dissipated at 25 μF and 200 μF using a Gene Pulser II apparatus (Bio-Rad). After electroporation, cells were immediately resuspended in 1.0 ml LB and allowed to recover without antibiotic selection for 2 – 4 hours at 28° C in a shaking incubator. After recovery, cells were plated onto selective medium of LB broth containing 100 μg/ml spectinomycin (Sigma) and incubated for 24-48 hours at 28° C. Single colonies were then picked and inoculated in fresh medium. The presence of the plasmid construct was verified by PCR amplification and sequence analysis.

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EXAMPLE IV. TRANSFORMATION OF ARABIDOPSIS PLANTS WITH AGROBACTERIUM TUMEFACIENS WITH EXPRESSION VECTOR

After transformation of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* with plasmid vectors containing the gene, single *Agrobacterium* colonies were identified, propagated, and used to transform *Arabidopsis* plants. Briefly, 500 ml cultures of LB medium containing 50 mg/l kanamycin were inoculated with the colonies and grown at 28° C with shaking for 2 days until an absorbance (A₆₀₀) of > 2.0 is reached. Cells were then harvested by centrifugation at 4,000 x g for 10 min, and resuspended in infiltration medium (1/2 X Murashige and Skoog salts (Sigma), 1 X Gamborg's B-5 vitamins (Sigma), 5.0% (w/v) sucrose (Sigma), 0.044 μM benzylamino purine (Sigma), 200 μl/L Silwet L-77 (Lehle Seeds) until an absorbance (A₆₀₀) of 0.8 was reached.

Prior to transformation, *Arabidopsis thaliana* seeds (ecotype Columbia) were sown at a density of ~10 plants per 4" pot onto Pro-Mix BX potting medium (Hummert International) covered with fiberglass mesh (18 mm X 16 mm). Plants were grown under continuous illumination (50-75 µE/m²/sec) at 22-23° C with 65-70% relative humidity. After about 4 weeks, primary inflorescence stems (bolts) are cut off to encourage growth of multiple secondary bolts. After flowering of the mature secondary bolts, plants were prepared for transformation by removal of all siliques and opened flowers.

The pots were then immersed upside down in the mixture of *Agrobacterium* infiltration medium as described above for 30 sec, and placed on their sides to allow draining into a 1' x 2' flat surface covered with plastic wrap. After 24 h, the plastic wrap was removed and pots are turned upright. The immersion procedure was repeated one week later, for a total of two immersions per pot. Seeds were then collected from each transformation pot and analyzed following the protocol described below.

EXAMPLE V. IDENTIFICATION OF ARABIDOPSIS PRIMARY TRANSFORMANTS

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Seeds collected from the transformation pots were sterilized essentially as follows. Seeds were dispersed into in a solution containing 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100 (Sigma) and sterile H₂O and washed by shaking the suspension for 20 min. The wash solution was then drained and replaced with fresh wash solution to wash the seeds for 20 min with shaking. After removal of the second wash solution, a solution containing 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100 and 70% ethanol (Equistar) was added to the seeds and the suspension was shaken for 5 min. After removal of the ethanol/detergent solution, a solution containing 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100 and 30% (v/v) bleach (Clorox) was added to the seeds, and the suspension was shaken for 10 min. After removal of the bleach/detergent solution, seeds were then washed five times in sterile distilled H₂O. The seeds were stored in the last wash water at 4°C for 2 days in the dark before being plated onto antibiotic selection medium (1 X Murashige and Skoog salts (pH adjusted to 5.7 with 1M KOH), 1 X Gamborg's B-5 vitamins, 0.9% phytagar (Life Technologies), and 50 mg/l kanamycin). Seeds were germinated under continuous illumination (50-75 μE/m²/sec) at 22-23° C. After 7-10 days of growth under these conditions, kanamycin resistant primary transformants (T₁ generation) were visible and obtained. These seedlings were transferred first to fresh selection plates where the seedlings continued to grow for 3-5 more days, and then to soil (Pro-Mix BX potting medium).

Primary transformants were crossed and progeny seeds (T₂) collected;

kanamycin resistant seedlings were selected and analyzed. The expression levels of the recombinant polynucleotides in the transformants vary from about a 5%

expression level increase to a least a 100% expression level increase. Similar observations are made with respect to polypeptide level expression.

EXAMPLE VI. IDENTIFICATION OF ARABIDOPSIS PLANTS WITH TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR GENE KNOCKOUTS

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The screening of insertion mutagenized *Arabidopsis* collections for null mutants in a known target gene was essentially as described in Krysan et al (1999) Plant Cell 11:2283-2290. Briefly, gene-specific primers, nested by 5-250 base pairs to each other, were designed from the 5' and 3' regions of a known target gene. Similarly, nested sets of primers were also created specific to each of the T-DNA or transposon ends (the "right" and "left" borders). All possible combinations of gene specific and T-DNA/transposon primers were used to detect by PCR an insertion event within or close to the target gene. The amplified DNA fragments were then sequenced which allows the precise determination of the T-DNA/transposon insertion point relative to the target gene. Insertion events within the coding or intervening sequence of the genes were deconvoluted from a pool comprising a plurality of insertion events to a single unique mutant plant for functional characterization. The method is described in more detail in Yu and Adam, US Application Serial No. 09/177,733 filed October 23, 1998.

20 <u>EXAMPLE VII. IDENTIFICATION OF OVEREXPRESSOR OR GENE KNOCKOUT PLANTS WITH MODIFIED PLANT BIOMASS</u>

Experiments were performed to identify those transformants or knockouts that exhibited a modified biomass phenotype. The plants were grown under continuous light conditions at 20-25° C. For such studies, the transformants' leaves and seeds were observed for a modified phenotype. For plant dry weight determination, a plant was place in an oven for 3 days at 65 to 70 °C.

We observed that plants overexpressing G1073 (SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2) constitutively (three independent T2 populations having 6 plants in one population and 16 plants in each of the other two) had increased biomass as measured by an increase in the plant fresh weight, the plant's dry weight or the seed yield compared with control plants transformed with an empty transformation vector under the control

of the 35S promoter. Typically, the plant fresh weight, dry weight or seed yield were increased by at least 150%.

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We identified additional genes that are related to G1073 based on sequence identity and therefore are suitable for increasing plant biomass. The genes were G2789 (SEQ ID NO: 3 and 4), G1945 (SEQ ID NO: 5 and 6), and G2155 (SEQ ID NO: 7 and 8). G2789 shares 89% sequence identity over a conserved domain of G1073 (amino acid residues 33 through 50 of SEQ ID NO: 2), whereas G1945 shares about an 89% sequence identity over the same domain and G2155 shares a 78% sequence identity over that domain. G2155 and G1945 share an 83% sequence identity over that region. To confirm that these related transcription factors could be used to modify plant biomass, we measured changes in plant biomass for G2155 or G2789 overexpressors. We observed that when either G2155 or G2789 were overexpressed in plants the transformed plants were substantially larger than the wild type plant.

Genes or sequences selected from Table 1 or Table 2 can also be overexpressed or knocked out in a plant to produce a plant with modified biomass. Preferably, the sequence selected (Test Sequence) from Table 1 or Table 2 is overexpressed in the same species listed for the selected sequences, however, another species may be used.

20 EXAMPLE VIII. IDENTIFICATION OF HOMOLOGOUS SEQUENCES

Homologous sequences from Arabidopsis and plant species other than Arabidopsis are identified using database sequence search tools, such as the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) (Altschul et al. (1990) <u>J. Mol. Biol.</u> 215:403-410; and Altschul et al. (1997) <u>Nucl. Acid Res.</u> 25: 3389-3402). The tblastx sequence analysis programs are employed using the BLOSUM-62 scoring matrix (Henikoff, S. and Henikoff, J. G. (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89: 10915-10919).

Identified Arabidopsis homologous sequences are provided in Tables 1 and 2, appended to this application.. The percent sequence identity among these sequences can be as low as 47%, or even lower sequence identity. The entire NCBI GenBank database was filtered for sequences from all plants except *Arabidopsis thaliana* by selecting all entries in the NCBI GenBank database associated with NCBI

taxonomic ID 33090 (Viridiplantae; all plants) and excluding entries associated with taxonomic ID 3701 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*). These sequences were compared to sequences representing genes of SEQ ID NO: 1-8 using the Washington University TBLASTX algorithm (version 2.0a19MP) at the default settings using gapped alignments with the filter "off." For each gene of SEQ ID NO: 1-8, individual comparisons are ordered by probability score (P-value), where the score reflects the probability that a particular alignment occurred by chance. For example, a score of 3.6e-40 is 3.6 x 10-40. In addition to P-values, comparisons are also scored by percentage identity. Percentage identity reflects the degree to which two segments of DNA or protein are identical over a particular length.

Table 1 (appended to this application) lists a summary of orthologous and homologous sequences identified using BLAST (tblastx program) and the standard BLAST result data generated from a search. The first column shows the polynucleotide sequence identifier (SEQ ID NO), the second column shows the transcription factor cDNA identifier (Gene ID), the third column shows the GenBank Accession Number of the orthologous or homologous polynucleotide sequence identified in a BLAST search (Test Sequence ID), the fourth column shows the calculated probability value that the sequence identity is due to chance (Smallest Sum Probability), the fifth column identifies the plant species of the Test Sequence (Test Sequence Species), and the sixth column shows the GenBank annotation for the sequence identified in a BLAST search (Test Sequence GenBank Annotation).

Table 2 (appended to this application) lists orthologous and homologous sequences identified using BLAST (tblastx program) and the standard BLAST result data generated from a search. The first column shows the polynucleotide sequence identifier (SEQ ID NO), the second column shows the transcription factor cDNA identifier (Gene ID), the third column shows the GenBank Accession Number of the orthologous or homologous polynucleotide (Test Sequence ID), the fourth column shows the GenBank annotation for the sequence identified in a BLAST search (Test Sequence GenBank Annotation), the fifth column shows the reading frame of the Test sequence encoding the orthologous or homologous sequence (Reading Frame), the sixth column shows the calculated score value of the aligned sequences (High Score), the seventh column shows the calculated probability

value that the sequence identity is due to chance (Smallest Sum Probability), and the eighth column shows the number of regions in the Test Sequence that align with a sequence from the SEQ ID NO. (N).

All references, publications, patents and other documents and information sources herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes. Although the invention has been described with reference to the embodiments and examples above, it should be understood that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

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Table 1 MBI-0034

Test Sequence GenBank Annotation	chromosome 2 clone OJ1479_B12, *** SEQUENCING BOMEB22TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica oleracea gen	EST467343 tomato crown gall Lycoper	EST483618 GVN Medicago truncatula cDNA	EST557748 potato roots Solanum tuberosum	saf12g07.y3 Gm-c1076 Glycine max cDNA clone GEN	HVSMEf0005E05f Hordeum vulgare seedling roo	LjNEST14h9rc Lotus japonicus nodule library	FM1_38_B09.b1_A003 Floral-Induced Merist	0104B13 maize genomic ORF library F Zea mays genom	hypothetical protein~similar to Arabidopsis	DNA-binding protein PD1.	SAP1 protein.	glycine-rich protein.	extensin (AA 1-620).	cell wall-plasma membrane linker protein.	cell wall protein (put.); putative.	hydroxyproline-rich glycopr	Tfm5.	CIA5.	MtBA11B10F1 MtBA Medicago truncatula cD	chromosome 6 clone P0548D03, *** SEQUENCING IN	EST557748 potato roots Solanum tuberosum	BOMBC11TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica oleracea gen	EST467343 tomato crown gall Lycoper	GM210004B21H7R Gm-r1021 Glycine max cDNA 3', mR	HVSMEf0005E05f Hordeum vulgare seedling roo	LjNEST14h9rc Lotus japonicus nodule library	BJ203193 normalized ful	0104B13 maize genomic ORF library F Zea mays genom
Test Sequence Species	[Oryza sativa] [Brassica oleracea]	[Lycopersicon esculentum]	[Medicago truncatula]	[Solanum tuberosum]	[Glycine max]	[Hordeum vulgare]	[Lotus japonicus]	[Sorghum propinquum]	[Zea mays]	[Oryza sativa]	[Pisum sativum]	[Antirrhinum majus]	[Daucus carota]	[Nicotiana tabacum]	[Brassica napus]	[Zea mays]	[Volvox carteri f. nagariensis]	[Lycopersicon esculentum]	[Chlamydomonas reinhardtii]	[Medicago truncatula]	[Oryza sativa]	[Solanum tuberosum]	[Brassica oleracea]	[Lycopersicon esculentum]	[Glycine max]	[Hordeum vulgare]	[Lotus japonicus]	[Physcomitrella patens subsp. patens]	[Zea mays]
Smallest Sum Probability	4.10E-68 1.10E-57	2.80E-57	4.10E-57	2.40E-54	7.00E-50	3.70E-47	5.50E-42	6.10E-30	4.10E-28	2.60E-37	5.50E-21	2.70E-19	1.80E-05	0.0002	0.00031	0.00078	0.0018	0.0028	0.004	2.70E-58	2.90E-58	6.10E-58	2.90E-57	9.70E-55	2.00E-54	3.70E-47	2.40E-41	1.50E-29	2.20E-27
Test Sequence ID	AP004165 BH730050	BG134451	BG581882	BM110212	BI321563	BF254863	AW720668	BF588135	BH173434	gi15528814	gi2213536	gi4165183	gi1276971	gi19867	gi1155068	gi168457	gi6523547	gi1166450	gi11545668	AL366947	AP003526	BM110212	BH664974	BG134451	AW349284	BF254863	AW720668	BJ203193	BH173434
SEQ ID Gene ID NO	G1073 G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789
SEQ ID NO		-	-	-	-	Ψ-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	ო

Table 1 MBI-0034

hypothetical protein~similar to Arabidopsis	SAP1 protein.	DNA-binding PD1-like protein.	hypothetical protein.	EST508646 HOGA Medicago truncatula cDNA	BOGRA01TF BOGR Brassica oleracea genomic	sag08g12.y1 Gm-c1080 Glycine max cDNA clone GEN	chromosome 4 clone OSJNBa0086006, *** SEQUENC	EST544271 tomato flower, buds 0-3 m	EST557748 potato roots Solanum tuberosum	HVSMEf0005E05f Hordeum vulgare seedling roo	AV411735 Lotus japonicus young plants (two-	BJ203193 normalized ful	FM1_38_B09.b1_A003 Floral-Induced Merist	hypothetical protein~similar to Arabidopsis	SAP1 protein.	DNA-binding PD1-like protein.	extensin class I (clone wY) - tom	somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase 3.	extensin.	extensin.	unknown.	cysteine-rich extensin-like protein-2.	hydroxyproline-rich protein.	BOGRA01TF BOGR Brassica oleracea genomic	EST508512 HOGA Medicago truncatula cDNA	sag08g12.y1 Gm-c1080 Glycine max cDNA clone GEN	chromosome 2 clone OJ1119_A01, *** SEQUENCING	EST398717 tomato breaker fruit, TIG	EST557748 potato roots Solanum tuberosum	AV411735 Lotus japonicus young plants (two-		BJ203193 normalized ful
[Oryza sativa]	[Antirrhinum majus]	[Pisum sativum]	[Galega orientalis]	[Medicago truncatula]	[Brassica oleracea]	[Glycine max]	[Oryza sativa]	[Lycopersicon esculentum]	[Solanum tuberosum]	[Hordeum vulgare]	[Lotus japonicus]	[Physcomitrella patens subsp. patens]	[Sorghum propinquum]	[Oryza sativa]	[Antirrhinum majus]	[Pisum sativum]	[Lycopersicon esculentum]	[Zea mays]	[Volvox carteri]	[Bromheadia finlaysoniana]	[Picea rubens]	[Nicotiana tabacum]	[Helianthus annuus]	[Brassica oleracea]	[Medicago truncatula]	[Glycine max]	[Oryza sativa]	[Lycopersicon esculentum]	[Solanum tuberosum]	[Lotus japonicus]	[Hordeum vulgare]	[Physcomitrella patens subsp. patens]
2.70E-35		4.10E-18	96.0	1.30E-59	1.80E-56	4.30E-48	6.00E-44	1.70E-42	1.50E-38	1.50E-34	1.20E-33	3.10E-27	5.40E-22	1.10E-36	4.60E-21	8.70E-14	0.022	0.12	0.14	0.25	0.28	0.33	99.0	8.10E-61	8.80E-50	3.40E-39	2.40E-38	1.40E-34	2.70E-32	7.50E-30	1.00E-26	5.00E-20
qi15528814	gi4165183	gi2213534	gi5679340	BG647027	BH480897	BI426899	OSJN00182	B1924382	BM110212	BF254863	AV411735	BJ203193	BF588135	gi15528814	gi4165183	gi2213534	gi100214	gi13897322	gi21992	gi2108256	gi6103625	gi310925	gi168237	BH480897	BG646893	BI426899	AP004020	BE432188	BM110212	AV411735	BF254863	BJ203193
G2789			G2789	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155
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Table 1 MBI-0034

7	G2155	G2155 BG465540	4.00E-19	4.00E-19 [Sorghum propinquum]	RHIZ2_45_G09.b1_A003 Hnizomez (HHIZZ) 50
7	G2155	G2155 gi15528814	1.80E-31	1.80E-31 [Oryza sativa]	hypothetical protein~similar to Arabidopsis
7	G2155	gi4165183	1.70E-19	1.70E-19 [Antirrhinum majus]	SAP1 protein.
7	G2155		7.30E-16	7.30E-16 [Pisum sativum]	DNA-binding PD1-like protein.
7	G2155	G2155 gi100214	0.12	[Lycopersicon esculentum]	extensin class I (clone wY) - tom
7	G2155	G2155 gi72327	0.2	[Zea mays]	glutelin 5 - maize.
7	G2155	G2155 gi3808062	0.47	[Cucurbita maxima]	PV100.
7	G2155	gi609288	0.74	[Zea diploperennis]	off1.
7	G2155	gi2108256	0.84	[Bromheadia finlaysoniana]	extensin.
7	G2155	G2155 gi4666360	0.98	[Datisca glomerata]	zinc-finger protein 1.
7	G2155	G2155 ai17154773	66 U	[Gucumis sativus]	extensin-like protein.

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Table 2	

			I auto Z IVIDI - 0021				
SEQ ID	Gene ID	SEQ ID Gene ID Test Sequence	Test Sequence GenBank Annotation	Reading	High Sore	Smallest	z
<u>Q</u>		₽		3	3	Probability	
•	G1073	AP004165	AP004165 Orvza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	က္	721	4.10E-68	-
	61073	OS.IM00182	Al 662981 Oryza sativa chromosome 4 clone OSJ	-	684	3.40E-64	-
	61073	AP004757	AP004757 Orza sativa chromosome 6 clone P06	က္	629	1.50E-61	-
	G1073	RH730050	BH730050 BOMEB22TF BO 2 3 KB Brassica olerac	-	614	1.10E-57	-
	G1073	BG134451	BG134451 EST467343 tomato crown gall Lycoper	-	612	2.80E-57	-
	G1073	BG581882	BG581882 EST483618 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	609	4.10E-57	-
	G1073	AP004020	AP004020 Orvza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	0	616	5.40E-57	-
- -	G1073	RH660108	RH660108 BOHVI48TF BO 2 3 KB Brassica olerac	-1	595	1.10E-55	-
	G1073	BH550632	BH550632 BOGUC18TR BOGU Brassica oleracea ge	-5	594	1.40E-55	-
	G1073	BH419879	BH419879 BOGGX69TF BOGG Brassica oleracea ge	-5	588	6.60E-55	-
	G1073	AW774484	AW774484 EST333635 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	-	588	7.50E-55	-
	G1073	APONARSS	AP004635 Orvza sativa chromosome 8 clone P06	-5	594	1.20E-54	-
	G1073	AW574000	AW574000 EST316591 GVN Medicago truncatula c	-	586	1.20E-54	-
	G1073	RG583651	BG583651 EST485403 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	307	1.20E-54	က
	G1073	BG647144	BG647144 EST508763 HOGA Medicago truncatula	-	585	1.40E-54	-
	G1073	AP003526	AP003526 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone P05	-	593	1.50E-54	-
	G1073	AP004698	AP004698 Orvza sativa chromosome 8 clone P04	0	591	2.40E-54	-
	G1073	RM110212	BM110212 EST557748 potato roots Solanum tube	-	583	2.40E-54	-
	G1073		BH685875 BOMBO90TR BO 2 3 KB Brassica olerac	7	578	9.60E-54	-
	G1073		BH566718 BOHCV23TR BOHC Brassica oleracea ge	-5	575	1.70E-53	-
	G1073	AL36694	AL366947 MtBA11B10F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	-	268	1.40E-52	-
· -	G1073		AP003891 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1	7	573	2.00E-52	-
-	G1073		AP004587 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P05	ო	573	2.00E-52	-
•	G1073		BH729110 BOHVN82TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	4	222	1.40E-51	-
	G1073		BH459056 BOGKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge	42	548	1.20E-50	-
	G1073	BH71758	BH717588 BOMDB19TF BO 2 3 KB Brassica olerac	α	547	1.80E-50	-
	G1073		Bl321563 saf12q07.v3 Gm-c1076 Glycine max cD	-	545	7.00E-50	-
· -	G1073		BH481983 BOGYI73TR BOGY Brassica oleracea ge	7	536	2.20E-49	-
· -	G1073		AW980581 EST391734 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	526	3.10E-48	-
· -	G1073		BE203784 EST396460 KV0 Medicago truncatula c	2	526	4.30E-48	-

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	9.20E-34	2.20E-33	6.30E-32	1.10E-31	2.30E-31	2.40E-31	3.40E-31	6.80E-31	6.10E-30	7.20E-30	1.20E-29	1.20E-29	1.80E-29	2.30E-29	3.30E-29	8.50E-29	2.10E-28	4.00E-28	4.10E-28	4.30E-28	1.80E-27	2.40E-27	2.70E-26	2.90E-26	6.20E-26	2.10E-25	2.30E-25	2.80E-25	2.90E-25	3.70E-25	1.20E-24	1.40E-24	2.80E-24
	389	205	217	370	368	367	365	362	354	352	351	350	348	347	349	343	338	338	339	336	333	330	320	319	323	312	310	310	310	303	304	304	224
	7	က	-	7	-	-	က	Ţ	က	ç.	-	-	က	7	က	က	.	က	-	က	-	•	7	-	7	2	-5	0	-	က	7	က	က
Table 2 MBI-0034	AW621455 EST312253 tomato root during/after	BG599840 EST504735 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	AP004319 Oryza sativa chromosome 1 clone B10	AI736668 sb32a03.y1 Gm-c1012 Glycine max cDN	Al494847 sb06b09.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	BI426899 saq08q12.v1 Gm-c1080 Glycine max cD	BF650426 NF096G12EC1F1098 Elicited cell cult	BH430946 BOHSM94TF BOHS Brassica oleracea ge	BF588135 FM1 38 B09,b1 A003 Floral-Induced M	AW348874 GM210010A10G1 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	BM525692 sak62d03.v1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	BI970749 GM830011A20H08 Gm-r1083 Glycine max	BH679922 BOMNO92TR BO 2 3 KB Brassica olerac	BG644865 EST506484 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	BE020549 sm45a11.v1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	AW648634 EST327184 tomato germinating seedli	BH491363 BOGPS71TR BOGP Brassica oleracea ge	AV415346 AV415346 Lotus japonicus young plan	BH173434 0104B13 maize genomic ORF library F	BI308126 EST529536 GPOD Medicago truncatula	BG600318 EST505213 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BE496294 NXCI 022 C11 F NXCI (Nsf Xylem Comp	Bl699513 saq37q08.y1 Gm-c1081 Glycine max cD	BH480897 BOGRA01TF BOGR Brassica oleracea ge	AP004303 Oryza sativa chromosome 7 clone P04	Al522924 sa92b03.v1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	BH588550 BOHOI48TR BOHO Brassica oleracea ge	AW596625 si14f10.v1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cDN	BI971972 saq84f09.v1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	BE432188 EST398717 tomato breaker fruit, TIG	BE445433 WHE1136_A09_B18ZS Wheat etiolated s	BI924382 EST544271 tomato flower, buds 0-3 m	AP003917 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1
	AW621455	BG599840	AP004319	AI736668	AI494847	R1426899	BF650426	BH430946	BF588135	AW348874	RM525692	BI970749	BH679922	BG644865	BE020549	AW648634	BH491363	AV415346	BH173434	BI308126	BG600318	BE496294	BI699513	BH480897	AP004303	AI522924	BH588550	AW596625	BI971972	BE432188	BE445433	B1924382	AP003917
	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073
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	4.00E-24	5.10E-24	5.80E-24	6.50E-24	7.60E-24	1.10E-23	1.70E-23	2.50E-23	4.70E-23	6.00E-23	4.90E-22	7.50E-22	8.50E-22	3.20E-21	4.50E-21	9.40E-21	9.60E-21	1.00E-20	1.50E-20	1.60E-20	1.60E-20	2.40E-20	2.80E-20	4.10E-20	9.80E-20	1.10E-19	1.60E-19	1.70E-19	1.80E-19	3.60E-19	3.80E-19	4.50E-19	5.60E-19
	299	298	297	596	296	295	219	293	289	290	279	279	277	271	270	268	162	267	266	272	272	263	262	264	257	258	256	255	255	253	253	252	250
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Table 2 MBI-0034	BE442709 WHE1105_B09_C17ZS Wheat etiolated s	BG593477 EST492155 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BJ189956 BJ189956 normalized full length cDN	BH732637 BOMBI03TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BE342838 EST395682 potato stolon, Cornell Un	BI786439 sai49b05.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD	BM407572 EST581899 potato roots Solanum tube	AW596434 sj12d05.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cDN	BE442615 WHE1101_G09_M17ZS Wheat etiolated s	BG045781 saa06a11.v1 Gm-c1058 Glycine max cD	AW776953 EST336018 DSIL Medicago truncatula	BM371214 EBro04_SQ003_M20_R IGF Barley EBro0	Bl972076 saq85q11.v1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	BI266587 NF099D09IN1F1078 Insect herbivory M	BI406306 159E11 Mature tuber lambda ZAP Sola	AV422959 AV422959 Lotus japonicus young plan	BI699401 saq36e12.y1 Gm-c1081 Glycine max cD	BG465540 RHIZ2_45_G09.b1_A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ	Al522913 sa91h08.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	AP003074 Oryza sativa genomic DNA, chromosom	AC007789 Oryza sativa BAC OSJNBa0049B20 geno	BI321153 saf48b01.y3 Gm-c1077 Glycine max cD	BG596340 EST495018 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	AW099294 sd37h01.y1 Gm-c1016 Glycine max cDN	AV933535 AV933535 K. Sato unpublished cDNA I	BF587149 FM1 32 G07.b1 A003 Floral-Induced M	AW906401 EST342523 potato stolon, Cornell Un	BI074657 IP1 14 F04.b1_A002 Immature pannicl	AW672482 LG1 360 E08.b1 A002 Light Grown 1 (AL373204 MtBA56C11F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	AV424890 AV424890 Lotus japonicus young plan	BF324870 su17c07.y1 Gm-c1066 Glycine max cDN	BM322182 PIC1_1_A05.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte
	BE442709	BG593477	BJ189956	BH732637	BE342838	BI786439	BM407572	AW596434	BE442615	BG045781	AW776953	BM371214	BI972076	BI266587	BI406306	AV422959	BI699401	BG465540	AI522913	AP003074	AC007789	Bl321153	BG596340	AW099294	AV933535	BF587149	AW906401	BI074657	AW672482	AL373204	AV424890	BF324870	BM322182
	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073									
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	5.60E-19	5.90E-19	7.50E-19	7.50E-19	2.00E-18	2.10E-18	2.50E-18	2.60E-18	2.60E-18	2.60E-18	2.60E-18	3.10E-18	3.50E-18	4.00E-18	4.20E-18	4.40E-18	4.70E-18	5.30E-18	5.60E-18	6.20E-18	9.50E-18	1.00E-17	1.80E-17	2.80E-17	4.10E-17	4.60E-17	5.60E-17	5.80E-17	7.20E-17	1.00E-16	1.30E-16	2.10E-16	2.40E-16
	250	250	250	248	245	245	248	245	245	245	244	242	242	244	241	244	242	241	242	241	237	239	236	233	233	232	231	233	231	229	227	226	225
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Table 2 MBL-0034	I d DIC 2 1111 2 2021	BM322320 PIC1 3 A09.b1 A002 Pathogen-infecte	BE496149 WHE1262_H03_P06ZS Secale cereale an	BG583795 EST485550 GVN Medicago truncatula c	BI974724 sai72b06.y1 Gm-c1068 Glycine max cD	BM322319 PIC1_3_A08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	X98738 P.sativum mRNA encoding DNA-binding p	BM322185 PIC1_1_A08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322192 PIC1_1_B08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322318 PIC1_3_A07.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	Al965992 sc25a12.v1 Gm-c1013 Glycine max cDN	BH596271 BOGBL42TF BOGB Brassica oleracea ge	AW309814 sf25b03.x1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	AL372048 MtBA48C06F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	BM079070 MEST88-H11.T3 ISUM4-TN Zea mays cDN			AW755604 sl05h07.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cDN	BF429428 WHE1803_A09_B17ZS Secale cereale an	BE444180 WHE1128_B06_D12ZS Wheat etiolated s	BG441060 GA_Ea0011119f Gossypium arboreum 7	BE587763 WHE0652_C06_E12ZM Secale cereale ro	AW979681 EST341290 tomato root deficiency, C	BE822274 GM700017A10A4 Gm-r1070 Glycine max	BI139442 F131P74Y Populus flower cDNA librar			BM322184 PIC1_1_A07.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	AW622329 EST313127 tomato root during/after	BE600816 PI1_90_E07.b1_A002 Pathogen induced	BG350206 084D10 Mature tuber lambda ZAP Sola	BE357932 DG1_23_D12.b1_A002 Dark Grown 1 (DG	AV917319 AV917319 K. Sato unpublished cDNA I
	RM322317	BM322320	BE496149	BG583795	BI974724	BM322319	PSDBPPD1	BM322185	BM322192	BM322318	Al965992	BH596271	AW309814	AL372048	BM079070	PSDBLPPD1	BG909764	AW755604	BF429428	BE444180	BG441060	BE587763	AW979681	BE822274	BI139442	AMA132349	AW310124	BM322184	AW622329	BE600816	BG350206	BE357932	AV917319
	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073
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BI-0034	3 225	1 226	1 224	1 225	1 224 3.80E-16 1	3 223 4.20E-16 1	3 224	1 222 4.40E-16 1	1 220 6.30E-16 1	1 222 6.60E-16 1	. 1 221	d 1 221 8.40E-16 1	1 221 8.60E-16 1	е	က	3 214	. 3 214	2 214	-3 210	-	3 211	3 211	2 212	1 210 9	1 209 1	1 208	3 207	. 2 137 2.20E-14	. 3 207	3 206	3 203	. 203 6.70E-14
Table 2 MBI-0034	BF637181 NF050F02LF1F1016 Developing leaf Me	AV411735 AV411735 Lotus japonicus young plan	BE591277 WHE1655-1658_J17_J17ZS Wheat heat s.	BE125776 DG1_57_B07.b1_A002 Dark Grown 1 (DG	BJ203193 BJ203193 normalized full length cDN	AW455702 707090A08.x1 707 - Mixed adult tiss	BG241750 RHIZ2 50 G05.b1 A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ	BG589060 EST490869 MHRP- Medicago truncatula	BI929403 EST549292 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	AW278127 sf40a09.y1 Gm-c1009 Glycine max cDN.	BI946361 01104 leafy spurge Lambda HybriZAP	BF625927 HVSMEa0014H11f Hordeum vulgare seed	Al960613 sc86h10.v1 Gm-c1018 Glycine max cDN	BE609898 sq46e12.y1 Gm-c1019 Glycine max cDN	BE643892 NXCI_048_F12_F NXCI (Nsf Xylem Comp	AL508367 AL508367 Hordeum vulgare Barke deve	AW755831 sl09h02.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cDN	D42950 D42950 Rice callus cDNA (H.Uchimiya)	BH677454 BOHZJ50TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BM094106 sah25e06.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	BM358644 GA_Ea0011119r Gossypium arboreum 7	AW773741 EST332727 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	BE807468 ss22h03.y1 Gm-c1047 Glycine max cDN	BH650598 BOHZR58TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac.	BM307331 sak27h05.y1 Gm-c1075 Glycine max cD	BH510717 BOGGW07TF BOGG Brassica oleracea ge	AW773742 EST332728 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	BI267267 NF100C06IN1F1070 Insect herbivory M	BE600623 Pl1_89_D08.b1_A002 Pathogen induced	Ai881841 606074A03.y1 606 - Ear tissue cDNA	AW448258 BRY_1522 BRY Triticum aestivum cDNA	BG132224 EST465116 tomato crown gall Lycoper
	BF637181		BE591277	BE125776	BJ203193	AW455702	BG241750	BG589060	BI929403	AW278127	BI946361	BF625927	A1960613	BE609898	BE643892	AL508367	AW755831	D42950	BH677454	BM094106	BM358644	AW773741	BE807468	BH650598	BM307331	BH510717	AW773742	BI267267	BE600623	AI881841	AW448258	BG132224
	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073

			Table 2 MBI-0034			
_	G1073	AI443215	Al443215 sa45h07.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	-	203	8.20E-14
	G1073	BE345655	BE345655 946021H10.y2 946 - tassel primordiu	က	201	9.60E-14
_	G1073	BH54467	BH54467 BOHKE60TF BOHK Brassica oleracea ge	-	199	1.10E-13
_	G1073	BH572435	BH572435 BOHBY93TF BOHB Brassica oleracea ge	- -	199	1.20E-13
-	G1073	B1096714	BI096714 949019H11.y1 949 - Juvenile leaf an	7	50 50	1.30E-13
_	G1073	BH439306	BH439306 BOHGL38TR BOHG Brassica oleracea ge	-	199	1.60E-13
	G1073	BE202989	BE202989 EST403011 KV1 Medicago truncatula c	ကု	199	1.60E-13
. ,-	G1073	BE555817	BE555817 sp94c01.y1 Gm-c1045 Glycine max cDN	က	199	1.70E-13
	G1073	BG888793	BG888793 EST514644 cSTD Solanum tuberosum cD	က	197	1.80E-13
	G1073	BI788210	BI788210 saq68a10.v1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	ო	196	3.10E-13
	G1073	BE330349	BE330349 so77e09.y1 Gm-c1040 Glycine max cDN	က	196	3.50E-13
	G1073		BG352828 sab91q04.v1 Gm-c1040 Glycine max cD	က	196	3.60E-13
	G1073		BG651836 sad61f05.v1 Gm-c1051 Glycine max cD	က	196	3.70E-13
	G1073	_	BM094108 sah25e08.v1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	-	195	4.70E-13
	G1073		AW066510 660015F03.y1 660 - Mixed stages of	-	194	6.00E-13
	G1073	_	BG599554 EST504449 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	7	192	6.30E-13
	G1073	_	AW928863 EST337651 tomato flower buds 8 mm t	ო	193	6.90E-13
	G1073	_	BM136003 WHE2604_D04_H08ZS Wheat Fusarium gr	·	191	1.00E-12
	G1073		BM521838 sak76f11.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	7	191	1.10E-12
	G1073	_	BE586257 WHE501_B07_C13ZR Secale cereale alu	7	190	1.30E-12
.	G1073		BF257835 HVSMEf0014A01f Hordeum vulgare seed	7	190	1.40E-12
_	G1073		BJ158045 BJ158045 full length cDNA library,	ကု	190	1.40E-12
_	G1073		BG582457 EST484202 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	190	2.10E-12
_	G1073	_	Al988292 sc98f12.y1 Gm-c1020 Glycine max cDN	7	188	2.20E-12
_	G1073	_	BG043009 st91a08.y1 Gm-c1054 Glycine max cDN	က	190	2.30E-12
_	G1073	_	AV410107 AV410107 Lotus japonicus young plan	2	189	2.80E-12
_	G1073	_	BG130143 EST475789 tomato shoot/meristem Lyc	-	186	3.00E-12
_	G1073		BF258208 HVSMEf0015B16f Hordeum vulgare seed	7	185	3.50E-12
_	G1073	_	BI435896 EST538657 P. infestans-challenged I	ဗ	188	3.60E-12
-	G1073	BI700385	BI700385 sag60b11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	2	187	3.70E-12
_	G1073	BF112609	BF112609 EST440199 tomato breaker fruit Lyco	က	186	4.10E-12
. 🖵	G1073		B1469296 sai10a11.v1 Gm-c1053 Glycine max cD	က	186	4.50E-12
	G1073		BJ186205 BJ186205 normalized full length cDN	-	185	4.50E-12

			T. El. 2 MBI 0034				
-			1 auto 2 1vibi-000-4 BER05340 ss41d08 v1 Gm-c1061 Glycine max cDN	-	186	5.30E-12	_
- +-			BG240061 OV1 17 D10,b1 A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	-	180	1.60E-11	_
			BG240043 OV1 17 B12.b1 A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	-	180	1.70E-11	_
			BM427899 NXRV 006_A04_F NXRV (Nsf Xylem Root	-	180	1.80E-11	_
			BG240220 OV1 19_D02.b1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	-	180	2.10E-11	
			BG662369 Liimpest43-456-c2 Liimp Lambda Hy	-	184	2.10E-11	_
			AW132605 se06d10.y1 Gm-c1013 Glycine max cDN	က	178	2.80E-11	_
			Bl932139 EST552028 tomato flower, 8 mm to pr	-	182	3.10E-11	_
.			AJ234403 Hordeum vulgare partial mRNA; clone	-	175	5.10E-11	_
		₹	AW720136 LiNEST14h9r Lotus japonicus nodule	-	175	7.60E-11	_
			BG594217 EST492895 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	7	173	8.60E-11	_
			BI972355 saq90d06.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	c۷	173	9.90E-11	-
			BM309583 sak64c09.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	-	170	2.10E-10	-
			BE639390 946024E11.v1 946 - tassel primordiu	-	169	2.60E-10	_
			BM412174 EST586501 tomato breaker fruit Lyco	-	163	1.30E-09	_
			BF636643 NF091G07DT1F1055 Drought Medicago t	-	164	1.30E-09	-
. ,-			AW394835 sh36a01.y1 Gm-c1017 Glycine max cDN	7	162	2.10E-09	-
			Al507693 sb10d09.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	7	161	2.70E-09	•
			AW760534 sl51e09.v1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	-	157	7.30E-09	•
			AV411140 AV411140 Lotus japonicus young plan	7	158	7.50E-09	•
			AW223229 EST300040 tomato fruit red ripe, TA	-	156	9.10E-09	•
			BG592977 EST491655 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	?	155	1.20E-08	
			Al897688 EST267131 tomato ovary, TAMU Lycope	က	155	1.40E-08	•
			BE923621 EST427390 potato leaves and petiole	-	155	1.50E-08	•
			BM524672 sal18d07.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	7	154	1.70E-08	•
-			BM524654 sal18b12.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	7	154	1.80E-08	•
			BF187248 EST443535 potato stolon, Cornell Un	7	154	1.90E-08	1-
			BE996884 NXCI_103_F12_F NXCI (Nsf Xylem Comp	-	155	2.20E-08	•
-			BE587194 WHE0519_B07_D13ZR Secale cereale al	-	155	2.30E-08	•
-			D15459 RICC0669A Rice callus Oryza sativa cD	-	154	2.70E-08	•
_			AW776126 EST335191 DSIL Medicago truncatula	7	163	3.00E-08	-
-			AW225998 ST76B07 Pine TriplEx shoot tip libr	7	152	3.30E-08	
-	G1073	BE446692	BE446692 WHE1139_D09_H17ZS Wheat etiolated s	7	152	3.70E-08	•

			Table 2 MBI-0034				
-	G1073	BM341562	BM341562 MEST336-F03.T3 ISUM5-RN Zea mays cD	Ţ	151	3.80E-08	
	G1073	AF474373	AF474373 Hordeum vulgare BAC 259116, complet	7	170	4.00E-08	
	G1073	BJ196157	BJ196157 BJ196157 normalized full length cDN	-	153	4.20E-08	
	G1073	AV423934	AV423934 AV423934 Lotus japonicus young plan	ဗ	151	5.20E-08	
-	G1073	BG604965	BG604965 WHE2325_E05_109ZS Wheat pre-anthesi	က	120	5.90E-08	
-	G1073	AU198263	AU198263 AU198263 Rice green shoot Oryza sat	-	150	5.90E-08	
-	G1073	BG582452	BG582452 EST484197 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	161	6.40E-08	
-	G1073	BM405827	BM405827 EST580154 potato roots Solanum tube	7	120	6.50E-08	
	G1073	AI487942	Al487942 EST246264 tomato ovary, TAMU Lycope	-	151	7.90E-08	
-	G1073	BI931107	BI931107 EST550996 tomato flower, 8 mm to pr	-	154	1.20E-07	
	61073	BE923864	BE923864 EST427633 potato leaves and petiole	-	147	1.40E-07	
	G1073	AW620872	AW620872 si47q06.v1 Gm-c1033 Glycine max cDN	က	147	1.40E-07	
	G1073	AW647786	AW647786 EST326240 tomato germinating seedli	က	145	1.90E-07	
-	G1073	BG098673	BG098673 EST463192 sprouting eyes/shoots Sol	7	146	2.90E-07	
-	G1073	AW761430	AW761430 sl67d09.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	8	144	3.10E-07	
	G1073	AV421337	AV421337 AV421337 Lotus japonicus young plan	7	145	3.60E-07	
	G1073	BF639276	BF639276 NF011F11IN1F1092 Insect herbivory M	7	151	5.00E-07	
-	G1073	AV425818	AV425818 AV425818 Lotus japonicus young plan	ო	142	5.40E-07	
_	G1073	AI897113	Al897113 EST266556 tomato ovary, TAMU Lycope	7	141	5.80E-07	
	G1073	BI928278	BI928278 EST548167 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	-	153	7.50E-07	
٠ -	G1073	BI929489	BI929489 EST549378 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	-	153	8.50E-07	
	G1073	BG601044	BG601044 EST505939 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	-	141	9.80E-07	
	G1073	BG040551	BG040551 NXSI 112 D08 F NXSI (Nsf Xylem Side	-	139	1.10E-06	
	G1073	BI927526	BI927526 EST547415 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	က	148	1.90E-06	
-	G1073	BI788421	BI788421 saq70e10.v1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	ო	135	3.00E-06	
-	G1073	AW761107	AW761107 sl63c09.v1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	-	135	3.90E-06	
	G1073		BG643949 EST512143 tomato shoot/meristem Lyc	7	146	5.10E-06	
	G1073		BG239709 sab74e11.v1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cD	ო	139	5.70E-06	
	G1073		BG149109 48 LIN01 Lupinus luteus cDNA, mRNA	က	129	1.50E-05	
-	G1073		Bl308494 EST529904 GPOD Medicago truncatula	7	143	1.60E-05	
_	G1073		BG645337 EST506956 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	က	143	1.60E-05	
-	G1073	_	AW031261 EST274636 tomato callus, TAMU Lycop	-	139	1.70E-05	
. 🖵	G1073		AW164140 Ljimpest20-626-g4 Ljimp Lambda Hy	-	128	2.00E-05	

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	2.10E-05	2.30E-05	4.90E-05	7.80E-05	9.80E-05	0.00022	0.00026	0.00028	0.00037	0.00046	0.00049	0.00055	0.00064	0.00069	0.00078	0.0015	0.0018	0.0021	0.0027	0.004	0.0053	0.0062	0.0083	0.0099	0.013	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.021	0.026	0.027	0.027
	129	129	137	125	134	129	118	108	107	130	107	115	126	128	129	11	121	123	=	123	120	121	117	104	119	114	114	121	121	113	106	112	114
	8	က	?	က	7	7	7	?	ဇှ	-	ကု	ကု	-	Ņ	က	-	•	÷	-	7	4	7	ç,	-	-	က	-	ç,	7	-	-	2	ကု
Table 2 MBI-0034	AL383224 MtBC12G03F1 MtBC Medicago truncatul	BG275315 NXSI 142 D09 F NXSI (Nsf Xylem Side	BH594393 BOGKJ24TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge	D43486 D43486 Rice callus cDNA (H.Uchimiya)	BM299690 MCR053G12_23908 Ice plant Lambda Un	BG580062 EST481784 GVN Medicago truncatula c	BI943944 sa62b04.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	AC060755 Oryza sativa chromosome 10 BAC OSJN	AP004563 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P04	BM112694 EST560230 potato roots Solanum tube	AP004765 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P07	BH467892 BOGWZ38TF BOGW Brassica oleracea ge	AI779587 EST260466 tomato susceptible, Corne	BG856170 1024044H01.y1 C. reinhardtii CC-169	BG418060 HVSMEk0021C01f Hordeum vulgare test	BE611882 sr01b07.y1 Gm-c1049 Glycine max cDN	BM308752 sak50a05.v1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	AI691406 606015E08.x1 606 - Ear tissue cDNA	AW698129 NXNV_073_B01_F Nsf Xylem Normal woo	BH586480 BOGPF83TR BOGP Brassica oleracea ge	BH423260 BOGGZ42TF BOGG Brassica oleracea ge	BH571929 BOGTJ45TF BOGT Brassica oleracea ge	AW216305 687047G05.x1 687 - Early embryo fro	Al939164 sc67f03.y1 Gm-c1016 Glycine max cDN	BE454419 HVSMEh0094G09f Hordeum vulgare 5-45	BM112790 EST560326 potato roots Solanum tube	BG049445 OV1_20_A09.g1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	AP003925 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1	AP004562 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P04	AW720219 LjNEST17b3r Lotus japonicus nodule	BH218181 1006077H06.x1 1006 - RescueMu Grid	BG647551 EST509170 HOGA Medicago truncatula	BM078207 MEST116-E03.T3 ISUM4-TN Zea mays cD
	AL383224	BG275315	BH594393	D43486	BM299690	BG580062	B1943944	AC060755	AP004563	BM112694	AP004765	BH467892	AI779587	BG856170	BG418060	BE611882	BM308752	AI691406	AW698129	BH586480	BH423260	BH571929	AW216305	A1939164	BE454419	BM112790	BG049445	AP003925	AP004562	AW720219	BH218181	BG647551	BM078207
	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073

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	0.03	0.03	0.033	0.038	0.046	0.054	0.085	0.087	0.095	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.2	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.3	0.31	0.37	9.4	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.5	0.5	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.56
	114	113	103	101	86	Ξ	110	106	108	92	94	93	==	91	91	103	109	106	103	83	103	83	104	88	100	103	101	103	101	100	103	101	104
	8	က	-	-	က	-	7	-	က	က	ဇှ	-	-	7	-	-	က္	42	က္	7		က	-	က	က	က	က	-	7	8	ကု	-	ဇှ
Table 2 MBI-0034	AW929149 EST337937 tomato flower buds 8 mm t	Bl310579 EST5312329 GESD Medicago truncatula	AW506972 660056A02.x1 660 - Mixed stages of	BI643921 NXPV_129_D06_F NXPV (Nsf Xylem Plan	Al441147 sa59d03.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	AQ577522 nbxb0091M13r CUGI Rice BAC Library	BH723529 BOMET92TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	AL375620 MtBB15H05F1 MtBB Medicago truncatul	BF274574 GA_Eb0021G20f Gossypium arboreum 7	BF177556 Ljirnpest31-487-f3 Ljirnp Lambda Hy	AU067947 AU067947 Rice callus Oryza sativa c	BM368289 EBed01_SQ002_L11_R IGF Barley EBed0	AP004116 Oryza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	Bl595695 949022E11.x1 949 - Juvenile leaf an	BM417802 952005G09.x11 952 - BMS tissue from	BG649667 RHIZ2_82_C04.b1_A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ	AC108762 Oryza sativa chromosome 9 clone OSJ	BH698099 BOMHI48TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BI642324 TZS924 TZS (Sapwood-heartwood trans	AW455681 707089C04.x1 707 - Mixed adult tiss	BE601230 PI1_90_E07.g1_A002 Pathogen induced	BE509974 946069E12.y1 946 - tassel primordiu	BH707416 BOHTM48TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BM136703 WHE0476_C06_E12ZS Wheat Fusarium gr	BM093021 saj04a05.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD	BF274040 GAEb0019P06f Gossypium arboreum 7	BM404166 EST578493 potato roots Solanum tube	BH550347 BOGPS25TR BOGP Brassica oleracea ge	BF587998 FM1_35_D12.g1_A003 Floral-Induced M	AU097090 AU097090 Rice shoot Oryza sativa cD	BE643053 Cri2_7_M09_SP6 Ceratopteris Spore L	BG051900 RHIZ2_6_C11.g1_A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ2	BE455222 HVSMEh0096K08f Hordeum vulgare 5-45
	AW929149	BI310579	AW506972	BI643921	AI441147		BH723529	AL375620	BF274574	BF177556	AU067947	BM368289	AP004116	BI595695	BM417802	BG649667	AC108762	BH698099	BI642324	AW455681	BE601230	BE509974	BH707416	BM136703	BM093021	BF274040	BM404166	BH550347	BF587998	AU097090	BE643053	BG051900	BE455222
	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073			G1073	G1073													G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073
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	0.56	0.63	9.70	92.0	0.77	0.77	0.8	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.89	6.0	6.0	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.95	96.0	96.0	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98
	26	87	06	66	95	100	100	92	103	103	103	101	84	93	66	94	84	100	83	100	93	83	91	83	93	83	66	94	91	94	94	97	92
	5	က	က္	-	0	-	-	7	7	က	-5	ņ	က	က	-	ņ	က	7	7	-5	Ψ.	2	7	က	7	က	ကု	7	ကု	ကု	-5	8	က
Table 2 MBI-0034	BM377857 EBem04_SQ004_G09_R IGF Barley EBem0	AU181026 AU181026 Rice green shoot Oryza sat	AU197357 AU197357 Rice panicle (between 3cm	Al857154 603007B08.x1 603 - stressed root cD	AQ912903 nbeb0038P12r CUGI Rice BAC Library	BG859658 1024064G02.y1 C. reinhardtii CC-169	BI642507 TZS128 TZS (Sapwood-heartwood trans	BM377499 EBem04_SQ003_F04_R IGF Barley EBem0	AC091776 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii clone cr	AL513405 Oryza sativa chromosome 12 clone OS	AC087726 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii clone cr	BF256498 HVSMEf0010C11f Hordeum vulgare seed	Al441317 sa55c06.v1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	BM377468 EBem04 SQ003_D16_R IGF Barley EBem0	AZ132443 OSJNBb0065J03r CUGI Rice BAC Librar	AU181516 AU181516 Rice callus (2001) Oryza s	BI722855 1031064E12.x1 C. reinhardtii CC-169	BF256757 HVSMEf0010019f Hordeum vulgare seed	BI779670 EBem05_SQ001_A06_R IGF Barley EBem0	BF256541 HVSMEf0010E13f Hordeum vulgare seed	AU166731 AU166731 Rice callus (2001) Oryza s	AU197773 AU197773 Rice mature leaf Oryza sat	BI478832 952002B08.x10 952 - BMS tissue from	C19731 C19731 Rice panicle at ripening stage	AU181350 AU181350 Rice callus (2001) Oryza s	BI779665 EBem05_SQ001_A01_R IGF Barley EBem0	BE421615 HWM011cH.01r ITEC HWM Barley Leaf L	BM779307 EST589882 KV2 Medicago truncatula c	AZ046505 nbeb0092105f CUGI Rice BAC Library	BI359024 949054G08.x2 949 - Juvenile leaf an	BE577148 L0-1863T3 Ice plant Lambda Uni-Zap	BG343934 HVSMEg0007C15f Hordeum vulgare pre	BI974612 sai70g08.y1 Gm-c1068 Glycine max cD
	BM377857	AU181026	AU197357	AI857154	AQ912903	BG859658	BI642507	BM377499	AC091776	CNS07EFP	AC087726	BF256498	Al441317	BM377468	AZ132443	AU181516	BI722855	BF256757	BI779670	BF256541	AU166731	AU197773	BI478832	C19731	AU181350	BI779665	BE421615	BM779307	AZ046505	BI359024	BE577148	BG343934	BI974612
	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073		G1073			G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073									

1 G1073 1 G1073 1 G1073 1 G1073		100 / 2100				
G1073 1 G1073 1 G1073 1 G1073	B1948976	BI948976 HVSMEI0011010f Hordeum vulgare spik	-	86	0.98	_
G1073 1 G1073 1 G1073	3M417696	BM417696 952005B04.x10 952 - BMS tissue from	-	91	0.98	_
1 G1073	3H740357	BH740357 qi75a08.b1 TO1000 Brassica oleracea	ကု	88	0.98	_
1 G1073	3E025350	BE025350 945025C05.Y1 945 - Mixed adult tiss	.	94	0.99	_
, , , ,	AQ689540	AQ689540 nbxb0079H20f CUGI Rice BAC Library	က	93	0.99	_
1 G1073	3E405965	BE405965 WHE0402_c07_c07zB Wheat etiolated s	7	06	0.991	-
1 G1073	3E512087	BE512087 946066G03.x1 946 - tassel primordiu	.	88	0.991	_
1 G1073	3H716346	BH716346 BOMLG50TR BO 2 3 KB Brassica olerac	က	85	0.993	_
1 G1073	3G442856	BG442856 GA Ea0018124f Gossypium arboreum 7	-5	92	0.995	_
1 G1073	AI855566	AI855566 sc20h05.v1 Gm-c1013 Glycine max cDN	7	91	0.995	_
1 61073	3F256624	BF256624 HVSMEf0010113f Hordeum vulgare seed	?	97	0.995	•
1 G1073	BG361509	BG361509 qb60d11.y1 Moss EST library PPG Phy	Ţ	87	966.0	•
1 G1073	3M417834	BM417834 952005B04.x9 952 - BMS tissue from	7	87	966.0	•
1 G1073	3H739760	BH739760 of 19c08.b2 TO1000 Brassica oleracea	ကု	82	0.997	-
1 G1073	AQ867623	AQ867623 nbeb0032F15f CUGI Rice BAC Library	-	94	0.998	•
1 G1073	BF257444	BF257444 HVSMEf0012O23f Hordeum vulgare seed	Ţ	96	0.9992	•
1 G1073	DCU47097	U47097 Daucus carota alycine-rich protein mR	2	88	0.9994	•
1 G1073	AV933536	AV933536 AV933536 K. Sato unpublished cDNA I	7	85	0.9994	•
1 G1073	BM737310	BM737310 952055A09.x1 952 - BMS tissue from	2	91	9666.0	•
1 G1073	BG309092	BG309092 HVSMEc0002B12f Hordeum vulgare seed	-	94	0.9997	_
1 G1073	BE036544	BE036544 MP01B10 MP Mesembryanthemum crystal	7	92	0.9997	•
1 G1073	BE455291	BE455291 HVSMEh0096O24f Hordeum vulgare 5-45	-5	92	0.9997	•
1 G1073	BF256580	BF256580 HVSMEf0010G11f Hordeum vulgare seed	က	92	0.9997	•
1 G1073	C19642	C19642 C19642 Rice panicle at ripening stage	-	06	0.9997	•
1 G1073	A1460865	Al460865 sa70c03.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	က	06	0.9997	•
1 G1073	AQ257581	AQ257581 nbxb0018B13r CUGI Rice BAC Library	-	94	0.9998	•
1 61073	BF455156	BE455156 HVSMEh0096G12f Hordeum vulgare 5-45	-	95	0.9998	•
1 G1073	AW457868	AW457868 sh88c12.v1 Gm-c1016 Glycine max cDN	-	87	0.9999	•
1 G1073	BF45527	BE455227 HVSMEh0096K18f Hordeum vulgare 5-45	ņ	92	0.9999	•
1 G1073	BI952821	BI952821 HVSMEm0007N22f Hordeum vulgare gree	-	94	0.9999	•
1 G1073	B1957854	BI957854 HVSMEn0011M04f Hordeum vulgare rach	-5	94	0.9999	•
1 G1073	AP004359	AP004359 Oryza sativa chromosome 1 clone B11	ကု	96	0.99994	•
1 G1073	AP003431	AP003431 Oryza sativa chromosome 1 clone B10	-	96	0.99994	•

		Table 2 MBI-0034		ć	L	•
	AP004813	AP004813 Oryza sativa (japonica cultivar-gro	, ·	8 5	0.99995 2 60E-37	
	31-15528814	hypothetical protein~similar to Arabidopsi	- •	204	1 20E-27	۰ ،
	GI-12643044	AC060/55_3 putative A1-Hook DivA-binding pr		27.1	4.80E-24	1 ~
	31-3042443		•	248	5.50E-21	-
	748895	TOES84 probable DNA-binding protein - gard	-	248	5.50E-21	-
G1073 (31-2213534	DNA-binding PD1-like protein	7	244	1.50E-20	-
	31-7488826	T06582 probable DNA-binding protein - gard	7	244	1.50E-20	-
	31-4165183	SAP1 protein	-	232	2.70E-19	-
	31-1276971	glycine-rich protein	က္	107	1.80E-05	-
	31-7488920	714306 glycine-rich protein - carrot (frag	ကု	107	1.80E-05	-
	31-19867	extensin (AA 1-620)	7	85	0.0002	က
	31-82169	S06733 hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein pr	7	82	0.0002	က
	31-119714	EXTN_TOBAC EXTENSIN PRECURSOR (CELL WALL H	N	82	0.0002	က
	31-1155068	cell wall-plasma membrane linker protein	7	93	0.00031	က
	31-7446482	S71558 probable cell wall-plasma membrane	8	93	0.00031	က
	GI-168457	cell wall protein (put.); putative	8	20	0.00078	က
	GI-16924043	AC079179_10 Unknown protein [Oryza sativa]	7	94	0.0011	က
	GI-6523547	hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein DZ-HRGP	7	82	0.0018	က
	GI-1166450	Tfm5	-	85	0.0028	8
	GI-7489011	T07381 glycine-rich protein Tfm5 - tomato	7	85	0.0028	N
	GI-20245	Glycine-rich protein	7	85	0.0036	က
	GI-72322	KNRZG2 glycine-rich cell wall structural p		85	0.0036	က
	GI-232183	GRP2_ORYSA GLYCINE-RICH CELL WALL STRUCTUR	7	85	0.0036	က
	GI-1167557	glycine-rich protein	7	8	0.0036	က
	GI-5917666	AF159297_1 extensin-like protein	7	104	0.0039	က
	GI-11545668	AF317732_1 CIA5 [Chlamydomonas reinhardtii]	7	78	0.004	က
	GI-11875321	CCM1-B [Chlamydomonas reinhardtii]	-	78	0.004	က
	GI-11875325	CCM1-B [Chlamydomonas reinhardtii]	-	78	0.004	က
	GI-11875320	CCM1-A [Chlamydomonas reinhardtii]	7	78	0.004	က
	GI-11875323	CCM1-A [Chlamydomonas reinhardtii]	7	78	0.004	က
	GI-7008009	PsAD1	÷	82	0.0048	-
	GI-22333	hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	2	20	0.0049	က

			Table 2 MBI-0034			
	G1073	GI-228936	1814452A Hyp-rich glycoprotein [Zea mays]	7	2	0.0049
	G1073	GI-283045	S28264 hydroxyproline-rich alvcoprotein	7	2	0.0049
	G1073	69-22-15	cell wall protein (108 AA)	2	89	0.0053
	G1073	GI-100864	S08315 cell wall protein - maize (fragment)	2	89	0.0053
	G1073	GI-168459	cell wall protein (but.); putative	8	89	0.0053
	G1073	GI-227614	1707318A Thr rich extensin [Zea mays]	7	20	0.0068
	G1073	GI-13277222	ZF-HD homeobox protein [Flaveria bidentis]	7	87	6900.0
	G1073	GI-228938	1814452C Hvp-rich alvcoprotein [Zea diplop	8	20	0.0084
	G1073	GI-22508	cell wall protein (AA 1-267)	2	20	0.0088
	G1073	GI-100863	S08314 cell wall divcoprotein - maize	7	20	0.0088
	G1073	_	EXTN MAIZE EXTENSIN PRECURSOR (PROLINE-RIC	2	20	0.0088
	G1073	_	cell wall protein (put.); putative	2	20	0.0088
	G1073	GI-226756	1604465A cell wall protein [Zea mays]	7	20	0.0088
	G1073	GI-228937	1814452B Hyp-rich qlycoprotein [Zea mays]	7	20	0.01
	G1073	_	alveine-rich protein LeGRP1 (Lycopersicon	7	82	0.012
. +-	G1073	_	pistil extensin like protein	2	78	0.012
	G1073	_	JO1696 pistil extensin-like protein precur	2	78	0.012
	G1073	_	EXLP TOBAC PISTIL-SPECIFIC EXTENSIN-LIKE P	2	78	0.012
	G1073	_	AC084218 15 hypothetical protein [Oryza sa	7	26	0.012
	G1073		A25494 hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	2	99	0.013
	G1073	_	cell wall hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	7	99	0.013
	G1073	_	1111324A alvcoprotein. Hvp rich [Lycopersic	2	99	0.013
. 🖵	G1073	_	hydroxyproline-rich alycoprotein	0	20	0.013
	G1073	_	\$22456 hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	7	2	0.013
_	G1073	_	glycine-rich protein	7	8	0.015
-	G1073	_	S34666 alveine-rich protein - common tobacco	Ţ	80	0.015
	G1073	_	1604369A sulfated surface divcoprotein SSG	7	74	0.015
	G1073	_	JQ0985 hydroxyproline-rich alycoprotein pr	7	2	0.016
	G1073	_	hydroxyproline-rich alycoprotein, HRGP [ma	7	20	0.016
	G1073	_	Hydroxyproline-rich Glycoprotein (HRGP)	7	20	0.016
	G1073	_	aluminum-induced protein; Al-induced protein	7	92	0.025
	G1073	_	pistil extensin-like protein	7	71	0.027
	G1073	_	extensin	7	75	0.027

		Table 2 MBI-0034				
G1073	GI-81286	S22697 extensin - Volvox carteri (fragment)	7	72	0.027	က
31073	_	hydroxyproline-rich alycoprotein	8	28	0.034	က
31073		T07623 extensin homolog HRGP2 - soybean (f	8	28	0.034	က
31073		glycine-rich RNA binding protein	7	83	0.041	-
31073		T01356 alycine-rich RNA binding protein	7	83	0.041	-
31073		A29356 hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein (c	7	09	0.047	က
31073		AF246990_1 flagellar autotomy protein Fa1p	7	105	0.048	-
G1073		extensin	7	55	0.05	0
G1073		extensin-like protein	0	103	0.051	-
G1073		S49915 extensin-like protein - maize	7	103	0.051	-
G1073		2111476A extensin-like domain [Zea mays]	8	103	0.051	-
G1073		VMP3 protein [Volvox carteri f. nagariensis]	7	73	0.055	က
G1073		AF159296 1 extensin-like protein	8	99	0.056	က
G1073		AF309494 1 vegetative cell wall protein gp	7	29	0.057	က
G1073		alvoine-rich protein	·	75	0.058	-
G1073		S19774 glycine-rich protein - tomato (frag	Ψ.	75	0.058	-
G1073		extensin	7	75	0.064	7
G1073		T09964 extensin CYC15 precursor - Madagasc	7	75	0.064	0
G1073		proline-rich cell wall protein	7	74	0.065	7
G1073		T10737 extensin-like cell wall protein - s	7	74	0.065	7
G1073		proline-rich cell wall protein	7	20	0.065	8
G1073		T09854 proline-rich cell wall protein - up	7	20	0.065	7
G1073		homology with RNA-binding proteins in meri	7	83	0.08	-
G1073	GI-1346181	GRP2_SINAL GLYCINE-RICH RNA-BINDING PROTEI	-	83	0.08	-
G1073		T10465 glycine-rich protein 2a - white mus	-	88	0.08	-
G1073		S20500 hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	က	8	0.082	က
G1073		hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	က	99	0.082	က
G1073		S14984 glycine-rich protein (clone uA-3)	7	84	0.089	-
G1073		glycine-rich protein	-	8	0.089	-
G1073		hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	8	9	0.09	က
G1073		glycine-rich protein	7	83	0.1	à
G1073	GI-20553	precursor polypeptide (aa -27 to 357)	-	11	0.1	က
G1073		A26099 glycine-rich cell wall structural p	7	77	0.1	က
5	j 5					

GRP1_PETHY GLYCINE-RICH CELL WALL STRUCTUR1 77
8
2
7
KNRZG1 glycine-rich cell wall structural p
LL STRUCTUR1
2
PQ0479 pistil extensin-like protein (clone
glycine rich protein, RNA binding protein
∵
S
putative glycin-rich protein [Oryza sativa]
2 60
S66275 proline-rich protein - Solanum brev 2 66
S14972 extensin class I (clone w6) - tomato
2 59
single-stranded nucleic acid binding protein
S71779 alycine-rich RNA-binding protein GR
-1 73
T03583 glycine-rich RNA-binding protein

	2	8	7	N	7	က	က	-	က	က	က	က	Ø	-	-	0	-	8	8	N		-	-	-	2	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.3	0.3	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46
	73	73	73	78	78	65	92	83	. 88	8	81	81	99	29	29	89	85	8	81	81	91	91	99	99	43	73	73	73	8	73	84	84	84
	8	2	7	-	-	7	7	.	7	7	7	8	-5	Υ	,	7	Ţ	Ψ.	7	-	-	7	7	7	42	7	7	-	Ţ	Ţ	7	7	τ-
Table 2, MBI-0034	extensin	S20790 extensin - almond	1909363A extensin [Prunus dulcis]	OsGRP1	T04346 glycine-rich RNA-binding protein	extensin-like protein	S54156 extensin-like protein - cowpea (fra	glycine-rich RNA-binding protein [Ricinus	S13383 hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	1814452D Hyp-rich glycoprotein [Sorghum bi	hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	EXTN_SORVU EXTENSIN PRECURSOR (PROLINE-RIC	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	S14985 glycine-rich protein (clone uK-4)	glycine-rich protein	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	AF169205_1 glycine-rich RNA-binding protein	GRP 1.0 protein (AA 1 - 252)	S01821 glycine-rich protein 1.0 precursor	GRP1_PHAVU GLYCINE-RICH CELL WALL STRUCTUR	AF363369_1 acetolactate synthase [Amaranth	AF363370_1 acetolactate synthase [Amaranth	S14975 extensin class II (clone uJ-2) - to	extensin (class II)	extensin	glycine-rich RNA binding protein	S38331 glycine-rich RNA-binding protein	GR10_BRANA GLYCINE-RICH RNA-BINDING PROTEI	AF109917_1 glycine-rich RNA-binding protein	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa (japoni	nsGRP-2	KNNT2S glycine-rich protein 2 - wood tobacco	GRP2_NICSY GLYCINE-RICH CELL WALL STRUCTUR
	GI-20420	GI-99861	GI-445616	GI-2624326	GI-7439987	GI-791148	GI-1076556	GI-18076086	GI-100753	GI-228939	GI-21627	GI-119713	GI-15624033	GI-100219	GI-1345534	GI-13122430	GI-5726567	GI-21001	GI-81867	GI-121628	GI-13958149	GI-13958151	GI-100216	GI-1345538	GI-2108258	GI-17819	GI-541908	GI-544416	GI-4704605	GI-18844875	GI-19743	GI-72323	GI-121631
			G1073																												G1073	G1073	G1073

			Table 2 MBI-0034				
	G1073	GI-322760	PQ0474 pistil extensin-like protein precur	- 5	89	0.47	7
	G1073		alvoine-rich protein-2	-	72	0.49	က
	G1073	GI-19923	pistil extensin like protein, partial CDS	2	29	0.5	7
. 🚚	G1073	GI-322758	PQ0477 pistil extensin-like protein (clone	-5	92	0.52	-
_	G1073	GI-496233	homology with RNA-binding proteins in meri	7	81	0.52	-
· •	G1073	GI-1346180	GRP1_SINAL GLYCINE-RICH RNA-BINDING PROTEI	7	81	0.52	-
	G1073	GI-7439999	T10463 glycine-rich protein 1a - white mus	7	81	0.52	
	G1073	GI-21623	alycine-rich RNA-binding protein	-	79	0.52	-
	G1073	GI-485420	\$12311 alveine-rich RNA-binding protein (c	7	79	0.52	-
. , 	G1073	GI-544421	GRP1 SORVU GLYCINE-RICH RNA-BINDING PROTEIN 1	7	79	0.52	-
	G1073	GI-158	alycine rich protein [Oryza sativa]	·	85	0.53	-
	G1073	G-169	hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	7	99	0.53	7
	G1073	GI-183	put. precursor	7	99	0.53	က
	G1073		A24354 extensin precursor - carrot	7	99	0.53	က
	G1073		EXTN DAUCA EXTENSIN PRECURSOR	2	99	0.53	က
. +	G1073		1111211A extensin [Daucus carota]	8	99	0.53	က
. ,-	G1073	GI-178	glycine-rich protein_(aa1-291)	-	79	0.57	7
	G1073		S31415 glycine-rich protein GRP22 - rape	·	79	0.57	0
_	G1073	GI-231	putative cell wall protein	-	7	0.58	7
	G1073		T07959 probable cell wall protein - loblol	-	7	0.58	7
. +-	G1073	GI-1934994	SGRP-1	-	80	0.59	-
. 🕶	G1073		T10479 alvoine-rich RNA-binding protein GR	-	8	0.59	-
. 🖵	G1073	GI-1532071	alveine-rich protein	-	75	9.0	8
	G1073	GI-7442081	T03371 glycine-rich protein grp3 - maize	.	75	9.0	7
	G1073	GI-116	AF310674_1 trans-splicing factor Raa3 [Chl	÷	88	9.0	8
	G1073	_	trans-solicing factor Raa3 [Chlamydomonas	-	88	9.0	7
	G1073	_	glycine-rich RNA-binding protein	-	80	0.61	-
-	G1073	GI-179	putative chitinase [Musa acuminata]	.	82	0.62	-
_	G1073	GI-791146	extensin-like protein	2	62	0.62	က
_	G1073	GI-7488885	T11671 extensin-like protein 127 - cowpea	7	62	0.62	က
_	G1073	GI-99441	A33647 sulfated surface glycoprotein 185	7	8	0.64	7
_	G1073	GI-134920	SSGP_VOLCA SULFATED SURFACE GLYCOPROTEIN 1	7	8	0.64	7
—	G1073	GI-1405821	SULFATED SURFACE GLYCOPROTEIN 185	0	80	0.64	2

			Table 2 MBI-0034				
	G1073	GI-2226370	RNA-binding protein	7	75	0.65	7
	G1073	_	extensin-like protein	7	22	0.65	က
	G1073	GI-10	S54155 extensin-like protein - cowpea (fra	7	22	0.65	က
	G1073	유 는	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	-	82	0.67	-
	G1073	GI-14	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	-	82	29.0	-
_	G1073	GI-14488305	AC084884_1 Putative mudrA protein - maize	Т	06	0.68	-
	G1073	GI-15209152	AC091665_11 Putative mudrA protein - maize	.	06	99.0	-
	G1073	GI-7636182	glycine-rich protein [Triticum aestivum]	-	74	99.0	က
	G1073	GI-388257	g/cine-rich protein	-	83	0.71	-
	G1073	G -399783	GRW1 LYCES GLYCINE-RICH CELL WALL STRUCTUR	-	63	0.71	-
	G1073	GI-1345533	alycine-rich protein	÷	69	0.74	-
_	G1073	GI-7489008	\$14980 alycine-rich protein (clone w1-8)	·	69	0.74	-
	G1073	GI-13486802	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	8	82	0.75	7
	G1073	GI-20249	qt-2	·	64	0.75	က
_	G1073	GI-283004	S28030 DNA-binding protein Gt-2 - rice	·	5 7	0.75	က
	G1073	GI-15022163	putative proline-rich protein [Solanum bre	8	99	0.75	က
	G1073	GI-18148	alycine-rich protein (AA 1-144) rpt	-	11	9/.0	-
	G1073	GI-81450	\$04069 glycine-rich protein - red goosefoot	.	11	92.0	-
	G1073	GI-122785	GRP1_CHERU GLYCINE-RICH PROTEIN HC1	-	11	92.0	-
_	G1073	Gi-486811	S35716 alycine-rich protein (clone DC 9.1)	.	11	9.76	-
	G1073	GI-585219	GRP9 DAUCA GLYCINE-RICH PROTEIN DC9.1	-	11	92.0	_
	G1073	GI-4996642	Dof zinc finger protein	-	99	0.77	8
	G1073	GI-10799202	alycine-rich RNA-binding protein [Sorghum	7	89	0.78	7
	G1073	GI-13397640	unnamed protein product [Brassica napus]	2	20	0.78	ო
	G1073	GI-13447449	receptor protein kinase PERK1 [Brassica na	0	20	0.78	က
	G1073	GI-19521	proline rich protein	7	65	0.79	က
	G1073	GI-100248	S16589 proline-rich protein - tomato	8	65	0.79	က
. ,_	G1073	GI-9711862	putative extensin-like protein [Oryza sativa]	0	78	0.79	ო
_	G1073	GI-13161443	putative extensin-like protein [Oryza sativa]	7	78	0.79	က
	G1073	GI-4467884	extensin (class I)	7	62	0.79	-
_	G1073	GI-7488997	S14973 extensin class I (clone uG) - tomat	7	62	0.79	-
_	G1073	GI-1592792	auxin induced proline rich protein	-5	62	0.79	-
_	G1073	GI-7488752	T09540 proline rich protein, auxin-induced	-5	62	0.79	-

	-	က	7	7	7	7	7	-	8	-	7	8	-	7	7	က	5	-	7	-	-	-	7	7	-	2	7	က	က	က	က	-	0
	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.85	98.0	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	6.0	6.0
	62	99	89	89	82	82	82	8	28	74	46	49	6/	29	29	4	71	87	28	79	79	79	74	74	9/	69	69	65	65	65	61	79	26
	7	7	ო	က	-	<u>.</u>	7	┭	7	7	7	.	7	2	7	7	7	Ψ.	2	7	7	7	7	8	7	က	က	7	8	8	7	7	-
Table 2 MBI-0034	root cap-specific protein [Zea mays]	AF101785_1 putative arabinogalactan protei	extensin	T05717 probable extensin - barley (fragment)	GRP 1.8 protein (AA 1 - 465)	S01820 glycine-rich cell wall protein 1.8	GRP2_PHAVU GLYCINE-RICH CELL WALL STRUCTUR	alycine-rich protein 2	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	AF458408 1 glycine-rich protein [Brassica	LMW alutenin	S57645 LMW glutenin precursor - wheat (fra	root cap-specific alveine-rich protein	hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	T07622 extensin homolog - soybean (fragment)	AC092263 11 putative extensin [Onyza sativ	Similar to Zea mays PRP gene (X60432)	hypothetical protein~similar to Oryza sati	PRP2	S10334 glycine-rich protein precursor - ba	GRP_HORVU GLYCINE-RICH CELL WALL STRUCTURA	glycine-rich protein	ptxA	T06482 probable cell wall protein - garden	T09527 glycine-rich protein 1 - chickpea	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	proline rich protein	S19129 proline-rich protein TPRP-F1 - tomato	PRF1_LYCES 36.4 KD PROLINE-RICH PROTEIN	AF239615_1 CRANTZ hydroxyproline-rich glyc		
	GI-7248461	GI-8515090	GI-2950243	GI-7446484	GI-21003	GI-81868	GI-121632	GI-3893085	GI-18461260	GI-18266043	GI-886961	GI-1362187	GI-4115615	GI-347453	GI-7488673	GI-19034049	GI-5091527	GI-13365569	_					GI-7446483	GI-7442088	GI-9988442	GI-10934071	GI-19390	GI-100249	GI-1709767	GI-7211797	GI-14140115	GI-1276958
	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073	G1073
			_	_		_									_		_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_

			Table 2 MBI-0034				
_	G1073	GI-7488919	T14302 glycine-rich cell wall protein - ca	-	26	6.0	α ·
_	G1073	GI-13443598	glycine-rich protein 1 [Cicer arietinum]	-	9/	6.0	-
_	G1073	GI-452596	ORF	7	11	6.0	-
_	G1073	GI-629868	JC2213 hypothetical 14.7K protein, LIM14	·	77	6.0	-
_	G1073	GI-2653671	120 kDa style glycoprotein	7	99	0.91	7
	G1073	GI-7489086	T10741 extensin-like protein PRP5 - Persia	7	99	0.91	7
	G1073	GI-4105119	dehydrin 10	·-	81	0.91	-
	G1073	GI-6017946	AF181460 1 dehydrin; DHN10	·	81	0.91	
. —	G1073	GI-7489009	S14982 alveine-rich protein (clone w10-1)	Ţ	63	0.92	7
	G1073	GI-397517	hydroxyproline-rich alycoprotein	?	51	0.93	5
	G1073	GI-13786451	AC025296 11 putative transcription factor	7	98	0.93	-
- -	G1073	GI-81871	B29356 hydroxyproline-rich alycoprotein pr	7	61	0.93	ဗ
	G1073	GI-169347	hydroxvaroline-rich alvcoprotein	7	61	0.93	က
	G1073	GI-1469223	alvoine-rich protein	.	73	0.93	7
- +	G1073		T14441 alveine-rich protein - wild cabbage	-	73	0.93	7
	G1073		Pistil extensin like protein, partial CDS	.5	99	0.93	0
- -	G1073	GI-3227	PO0475 pistil extensin-like protein (clone	-5	99	0.93	7
	G1073	GI-7024	olycine-rich protein	-	73	0.94	-
	G1073		grammer ich RNA-binding protein	.	9/	0.95	-
	G1073	GI-15623846	nutative recentor protein kinase lOrvza sa	7	84	0.95	-
	G1073	GI-1345537	extensin (class I)	2	63	96.0	ო
	G1073	GI-7488998	S14974 extensin class (clone uG-18) - to	8	63	96.0	ო
	G1073	GI-7339703	hypothetical protein [Orvza sativa]	2	61	96.0	7
	G1073	GI-688080	lectin=chitin-binding protein [Solanum tub	2	29	96.0	-
	G1073	_	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa (japoni	က	29	96.0	-
. +	G1073		AC026815 7 putative RNA binding protein IO	-	72	0.97	7
	G1073	GI-1229	low temperature-responsive RNA-binding pro	7	. 75	0.97	-
	G1073	_	S71453 alveine-rich RNA-binding protein, I	∵	75	0.97	-
	G1073	_	Extensin	2	61	0.97	က
	G1073	_	RNA-binding gricine-rich protein-1 (RGP-1c)	<u>.</u>	75	0.98	-
	G1073	_	S41773 alycine-rich RNA-binding protein RG	7	75	96.0	-
	G1073	_	S59529 RNA-binding glycine-rich protein-1	7	75	0.98	-
_	G1073	GI-1502	AF397033_1 nodule extensin [Pisum sativum]	2	23	0.98	7

			1 doi 2 dial				
_	G1073	GI-1165322	extensin	7	99	96.0	7
•	G1073	GI-7441831	T06782 extensin - soybean	8	89	0.98	8
_	G1073	GI-607771	arabinoqalactan-like protein	8	75	0.98	-
_	G1073	GI-1076237	S52994 arabinogalactan-like protein - lobl	7	75	0.98	-
_	G1073	GI-22550	27kDa storage protein, zein	7	26	0.98	7
. —	G1073	GI-100925	S22990 zein, 27K - maize (fragment)	7	26	0.98	8
_	G1073	GI-6063539	hypothetical protein	-	25	0.98	N
_	G1073	GI-18542888	AC091724_3 Unknown protein [Oryza sativa]	2	26	0.98	Ø
_	G1073	GI-2852377	hairy root 4	.	9/	0.99	-
	G1073	GI-7489211	T01982 tumor related protein HR4 - common	.	9/	0.99	-
_	G1073	GI-469071	RNA-binding glycine-rich protein-1 (RGP-1b)	·	29	0.99	7
_	G1073	GI-2119044	S41772 glycine-rich RNA-binding protein RG	T	29	0.99	7
-	G1073	GI-17385704	contains EST C73460(E4160)~unknown protein	<u>.</u>	42	0.99	-
_	G1073	GI-310925	cysteine-rich extensin-like protein-2	?	99	0.99	7
_	G1073	GI-539030	B48232 cysteine-rich extensin-like protein	?	99	0.99	0
,	G1073	GI-322757	PQ0476 pistil extensin-like protein (clone	7	09	0.991	7
_	G1073	GI-1076501	S52985 cell wall protein - alfalfa	7	61	0.991	က
	G1073	GI-3818416	proline-rich cell wall protein	7	61	0.991	က
_	G1073	GI-100214	S14971 extensin class I (clone wY) - tomato	2	22	0.992	7
	G1073	GI-1345535	extensin (class I)	2	22	0.992	0
	G1073	GI-18461235	putative nuclear RNA binding protein A IOr	7	65	0.992	0
	G1073	GI-5091598	AC007858_1 10A19I.1	2	75	0.992	-
_	G1073	GI-6911142	putative alycine-rich RNA binding protein 1	.	72	0.993	-
_	G1073		hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	2	85	0.993	-
_	G1073	GI-13569981	AC079890_1 hypothetical protein [Oryza sat	7	79	0.993	-
_	G1073	GI-18873840	AC079874 9 unknown protein [Oryza sativa]	7	79	0.993	-
-	G1073	GI-1173628	glycine-rich protein	7	75	0.995	-
,_	G1073	GI-15021742	AF397026_1 nodule extensin [Pisum sativum]	8	99	0.995	က
_	G1073	GI-18103931	glycine rich RNA binding protein [Oryza sa	7	75	966.0	-
_	G1073	GI-1345532	glycine-rich protein	7	22	966.0	-
_	G1073	GI-7489007	S14979 glycine-rich protein (clone uE-7)	-	22	966.0	-
_	G1073	GI-310923	cysteine-rich extensin-like protein-1	7	99	966.0	N
_	G1073	GI-539029	A48232 cysteine-rich extensin-like protein	ç.	99	966.0	7

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			Table 2 MBI-0034				
-	G1073		cold acclimation protein WCOR518	2	29	0.997	.,
-	G1073		T06806 proline rich protein homotog WCOR51	7	29	0.997	.,
	G1073		glycine-rich protein [Nicotiana tabacum]	-	73	0.997	•
-	G1073		rice EST C27893 corresponds to a region of	.	53	0.997	(,)
-	G1073		hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa (japoni	-	09	0.997	(,)
-	G1073		AF127919_1 high mobility group protein I/Y	7	61	0.998	.,
-	G1073		hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein precursor	8	61	0.998	(,)
_	G1073		T10863 extensin precursor - kidney bean	7	61	0.998	(,)
-	G1073		gamma zein	7	26	0.998	.,
•	G1073		1211356A zein gamma [Zea mays]	7	26	0.998	.,
	G1073		acidic chitinase	-	78	0.998	•
-	G1073		NaPRP3=putative proline-rich protein [Nico	7	72	0.999	
_	G1073		JQ1686 extensin-like protein precursor - P	2	72	0.999	•
-	G1073		PRP3	7	72	0.999	•
-	G1073		hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	T	22	0.999	.,
•	G1073		hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	7	22	0.999	•
-	G1073		S25298 extensin (clone Tom J-10) - tomato	7	28	0.999	•,
-	G1073		extensin (class I)	7	28	0.999	.,
-	G1073		JQ1663 hybrid proline-rich protein - maize	7	73	0.999	•
	G1073		prolin rich protein	2	73	0.999	.,
-	G1073		ABA-inducible gene protein	.	63	0.999	•
	G1073		S04536 embryonic abundant protein, glycine	7	63	0.999	``
	G1073		GRPA_MAIZE GLYCINE-RICH RNA-BINDING, ABSCI	7	63	0.999	•
-	G1073		1410284A abscisic acid inducible gene [Zea	-	83	0.999	••
-	G1073		MtN12	2	23	0.9991	••
-	G1073		ZMZM5 glutelin 5 - maize	2	26	0.9992	
-	G1073		RNA-binding protein precursor [Nicotiana t	-	63	0.9992	••
-	G1073		A37288 DNA-binding protein GT-2 - rice (fr	7	64	0.9993	••
	G1073		EST AU058127(S5254) corresponds to a regio	2	20	0.9994	•
-	G1073		glycine-rich protein	7	74	0.9994	•
-	G1073		T03442 glycine-rich protein - rice	-	74	0.9994	
-	G1073		glutelin-2 precursor	7	99	0.9995	•
-	G1073	GI-22517	zein Zc2	8	26	0.9995	•

		Table 2 MBI-0034				
G1073	GI-72326	ZMZM19 glutelin 2 precursor (clone pME119)	0	26	0.9995	7
G1073	GI-121472	GLU2 MAIZE GLUTELIN 2 PRECURSOR (ZEIN-GAMM	7	26	0.9995	7
G1073	GI-168485	glutelin-2	7	99	0.9995	7
G1073	GI-16305109	27kD gamma zein [Zea mays]	7	26	0.9995	7
G1073	GI-2331133	alvaine-rich protein	-	72	0.9997	-
G1073	GI-11034632	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	7	7	0.9998	7
G1073		\$25299 extensin precursor (clone Tom L-4)	7	28	0.9998	က
G1073	GI-170444	extensin (class II)	7	28	0.9998	က
G1073		hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	-	63	0.9998	7
G1073		extensin	7	74	0.9999	-
G1073		T09965 extensin CYC17 precursor - Madagasc	2	74	0.9999	-
G1073	GI-15528745	contains ESTs AU093876(E1018),AU093877(E10	-	74	0.9999	7
		S14970 extensin class I (clone w17-1) - to	8	53	0.9999	7
		extensin (class I)	2	53	0.9999	7
		hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	7	22	0.9999	-
		environmental stress-induced protein	7	22	0.9999	-
		T09610 environmental stress-induced protei	7	22	0.9999	-
		anther-specific protein SF18	7	64	0.9999	7
		S12246 anther-specific protein SF18 precur	2	49	0.9999	8
		ASF1_HELAN ANTHER-SPECIFIC PROTEIN SF18 PR	2	64	0.9999	2
		glycine-rich cell wall protein precursor	7	64	0.99992	7
		S56703 glycine-rich cell wall protein prec	•	64	0.99992	8
		RNA-binding glycine-rich protein-1 (RGP-1a)	Τ	71	0.99994	-
G1073	GI-2119042	S41771 glycine-rich RNA-binding protein RG	7	71	0.99994	-
		PRP3	7	89	0.99994	-
		putative protein kinase [Oryza sativa]	7	65	0.99994	က
G2789		AL366947 MtBA11B10F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	•	622	2.70E-58	-
G2789		AP003526 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone P05	-	628	2.90E-58	-
G2789		BM110212 EST557748 potato roots Solanum tube	-	617	6.10E-58	-
G2789	BG647144	BG647144 EST508763 HOGA Medicago truncatula	-	614	1.20E-57	-
G2789	AW774484	AW774484 EST333635 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	-	611	2.70E-57	-
G2789		BH664974 BOMBC11TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	0	540	2.90E-57	Ö
G2789	AW574000	AW574000 EST316591 GVN Medicago truncatula c	-	610	3.50E-57	-

			Table 2 MBI-0034				
က	G2789	BG134451	BG134451 EST467343 tomato crown gall Lycoper	-	588	9.70E-55	_
က	G2789		BH566718 BOHCV23TR BOHC Brassica oleracea ge	ç.	584	1.80E-54	_
က	G2789		AL662981 Oryza sativa chromosome 4 clone OSJ	-	592	1.90E-54	_
ဗ	G2789		AW349284 GM210004B21H7 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	?	200	2.00E-54	N
က	G2789		BG581882 EST483618 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	580	4.80E-54	_
က	G2789		AW350603 GM210008B10B12 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	-	565	1.90E-52	_
က	G2789		BH729110 BOHVN82TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	?	564	2.60E-52	_
က	G2789		AP004165 Oryza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	က္	220	4.10E-52	_
က	G2789		AP004020 Oryza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	8	268	6.70E-52	_
က	G2789		AP003891 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1	7	564	1.80E-51	_
က	G2789		AP004587 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P05	က	564	1.80E-51	_
က	G2789		BG583651 EST485403 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	569	2.20E-51	(T)
က	G2789		BE203784 EST396460 KV0 Medicago truncatula c	2	546	3.30E-50	_
က	G2789		AW980581 EST391734 GVN Medicago truncatula c	ო	545	6.30E-50	_
က	G2789		AP004635 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P06	?	547	1.10E-49	_
က	G2789		AP004698 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P04	7	547	1.10E-49	_
က	G2789		BF067277 st37f11.y1 Gm-c1067 Glycine max cDN	თ	527	3.80E-48	_
က	G2789		BH730050 BOMEB22TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	.	522	6.20E-48	_
ဗ	G2789		BF254863 HVSMEf0005E05f Hordeum vulgare seed	7	516	3.70E-47	_
က	G2789		AP004757 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone P06	ကု	521	6.40E-47	_
က	G2789		BH685875 BOMBO90TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	-	510	1.50E-46	_
က	G2789		BH550632 BOGUC18TR BOGU Brassica oleracea ge	-5	207	2.30E-46	_
က	G2789		BH660108 BOHVI48TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	.	503	6.40E-46	_
က	G2789		BH419879 BOGGX69TF BOGG Brassica oleracea ge	?	499	1.80E-45	_
က	G2789		BH596283 BOGBL42TR BOGB Brassica oleracea ge	7	498	2.40E-45	_
က	G2789		AW776082 EST335147 DSIL Medicago truncatula	က	464	8.20E-45	_
က	G2789	표	BH669958 BOMEJ12TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	-	495	9.10E-45	_
က	G2789		Bl321563 saf12g07.y3 Gm-c1076 Glycine max cD	-	488	3.70E-44	-
က	G2789		BH459056 BOGKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge	-5	483	9.10E-44	_
က	G2789		BI701170 sag55e11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	7	476	6.60E-43	_
က	G2789	BH481983	BH481983 BOGYI73TR BOGY Brassica oleracea ge	2	471	1.70E-42	_
က	G2789		BH513264 BOHQC93TR BOHQ Brassica oleracea ge	ကု	470	2.10E-42	_
က	G2789		AW560824 EST315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula	7	471	2.40E-42	_

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	2.70E-42	9.60E-42	1.60E-41	1.70E-41	2.30E-41	2.40E-41	2.40E-41	2.00E-40	2.30E-40	1.50E-39	3.70E-39	2.20E-38	5.20E-38	9.70E-38	1.10E-37	2.20E-37	5.90E-37	6.50E-36	2.40E-35	5.70E-34	1.00E-33	1.20E-32	2.70E-32	2.10E-31	7.90E-31	2.20E-30	4.40E-30	1.30E-29	1.50E-29	4.10E-29	4.20E-29	4.30E-29	5.50E-29
	470	464	464	385	460	461	461	454	453	446	441	432	258	263	427	425	419	410	405	391	389	381	383	369	362	365	355	349	234	346	207	346	344
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Table 2 MBI-0034	BH717588 BOMDB19TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BG583687 EST485440 GVN Medicago truncatula c	BF004270 EST432768 KV1 Medicago truncatula c	BE999313 EST431036 GVSN Medicago truncatula	BH550963 BOHQE85TR BOHQ Brassica oleracea ge	AW720668 LjNEST14h9rc Lotus japonicus nodule	BH688757 BOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BI419871 LjNEST17a9r Lotus japonicus nodule	BH419964 BOGQI28TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge	AW774872 EST334023 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	BM526396 sal40g01.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	BM779718 EST590294 KV2 Medicago truncatula c	BG599840 EST504735 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	AP004680 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone OSJ	BG881387 sae81e03.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD	AV422634 AV422634 Lotus japonicus young plan	BG646893 EST508512 HOGA Medicago truncatula	BM523502 sam84f06.y2 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD	BE998262 EST429985 GVSN Medicago truncatula	AW621455 EST312253 tomato root during/after	AW349908 GM210006A20F9 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	AW780525 sl72a07.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	AP003683 Oryza sativa genomic DNA, chromosom	AV415346 AV415346 Lotus japonicus young plan	AI736668 sb32a03.y1 Gm-c1012 Glycine max cDN	AP003938 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone OJ1	Bl426899 sag08g12.y1 Gm-c1080 Glycine max cD	BG647027 EST508646 HOGA Medicago truncatula	BJ203193 BJ203193 normalized full length cDN	AW648634 EST327184 tomato germinating seedli	AP004319 Oryza sativa chromosome 1 clone B10	BH439306 BOHGL38TR BOHG Brassica oleracea ge	BH430946 BOHSM94TF BOHS Brassica oleracea ge
	BH717588	BG583687	BF004270	BE999313	BH550963	AW720668	BH688757	BI419871	BH419964	AW774872	BM526396	BM779718	BG599840	AP004680	BG881387	AV422634	BG646893	BM523502	BE998262	AW621455	AW349908	AW780525	AP003683	AV415346	AI736668	AP003938	BI426899	BG647027	BJ203193	AW648634	AP004319	BH439306	BH430946
	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789													G2789	G2789					G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789
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	6.00E-29	6.10E-29	6.80E-29	1.60E-28	1.70E-28	3.20E-28	7.00E-28	2.20E-27	3.30E-27	4.20E-27	6.80E-27	6.80E-27	7.90E-27	1.10E-26	1.30E-26	1.50E-26	1.00E-25	1.00E-25	1.50E-25	2.50E-25	7.40E-25	7.50E-25	1.30E-24	2.00E-24	2.50E-24	3.30E-24	4.10E-24	9.70E-24	1.20E-23	2.40E-23	4.30E-23	Local
	343	344	346	339	341	337	337	332	327	334	325	326	323	322	323	322	314	314	314	310	306	220	304	305	300	300	299	295	295	292	289	000
	က	က	က	7	-	က	-	7	7	2	-	2	2	?	-	-	က	0	7	က	2	-	7	က	0	-	2	-	က	က	7	•
Table 2 MBI-0034	BH679922 BOMNO92TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	Bl308126 EST529536 GPOD Medicago truncatula	BE020549 sm45a11.y1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	BH491363 BOGPS71TR BOGP Brassica oleracea ge	Al494847 sb06b09.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	BF650426 NF096G12EC1F1098 Elicited cell cult	BG600318 EST505213 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BH173434 0104B13 maize genomic ORF library F	BI970749 GM830011A20H08 Gm-r1083 Glycine max	AP004303 Oryza sativa chromosome 7 clone P04	BM525692 sak62d03.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	AI522924 sa92b03.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	BG644865 EST506484 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	AW348874 GM210010A10G1 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	BE496294 NXCI_022_C11_F NXCI (Nsf Xylem Comp	BI786439 sai49b05.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD	BE442709 WHE1105_B09_C17ZS Wheat etiolated s	BE445433 WHE1136_A09_B18ZS Wheat etiolated s	BM371214 EBro04_SQ003_M20_R IGF Barley EBro0	BJ189956 BJ189956 normalized full length cDN	BE442615 WHE1101_G09_M17ZS Wheat etiolated s	BM407572 EST581899 potato roots Solanum tube	BI699513 sag37g08.y1 Gm-c1081 Glycine max cD	BF588135 FM1_38_B09.b1_A003 Floral-Induced M	BH732637 BOMBI03TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BI971972 sag84f09.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	AW596625 sj14f10.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cDN	BE342838 EST395682 potato stolon, Cornell Un	BI924382 EST544271 tomato flower, buds 0-3 m	BE432188 EST398717 tomato breaker fruit, TIG	BH480897 BOGRA01TF BOGR Brassica oleracea ge	
	BH679922	BI308126	BE020549	BH491363	AI494847	BF650426	BG600318	BH173434	BI970749	AP004303	BM525692	AI522924	BG644865	AW348874	BE496294	BI786439	BE442709	BE445433	BM371214	BJ189956	BE442615	BM407572	BI699513	BF588135	BH732637	BI971972	AW596625	BE342838	BI924382	BE432188	BH480897	
	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	
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	5.40E-22	1.00E-21	1.70E-21	1.00E-20	1.40E-20	2.00E-20	3.20E-20	4.70E-20	7.80E-20	1.30E-19	1.40E-19	1.40E-19	1.60E-19	2.80E-19	6.60E-19	7.10E-19	7.20E-19	7.50E-19	8.00E-19	9.30E-19	9.60E-19	9.60E-19	9.60E-19	1.30E-18	1.30E-18	1.30E-18	1.40E-18	1.90E-18	2.00E-18	2.50E-18	2.50E-18	3.90E-18	4.60E-18
	281	277	277	267	266	264	262	259	260	256	256	255	256	253	249	249	249	249	249	247	249	249	249	247	254	254	246	242	246	243	245	243	242
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Table 2 MBI-0034	BG045781 saa06a11.y1 Gm-c1058 Glycine max cD	AL373204 MtBA56C11F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	AW099294 sd37h01.y1 Gm-c1016 Glycine max cDN	BG465540 RHIZ2_45_G09.b1_A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ	BE444180 WHE1128_B06_D12ZS Wheat etiolated s	AW672482 LG1_360_E08.b1_A002 Light Grown 1 (BI406306 159E11 Mature tuber lambda ZAP Sola	BI929403 EST549292 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	AW596434 sj12d05.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cDN	AW776953 EST336018 DSIL Medicago truncatula	BG593477 EST492155 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BG350206 084D10 Mature tuber lambda ZAP Sola	BE587763 WHE0652_C06_E12ZM Secale cereale ro	BI074657 IP1_14_F04.b1_A002 Immature pannicl	BG596340 EST495018 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BM322182 PIC1_1_A05.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322317 PIC1_3_A06.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322320 PIC1_3_A09.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322319 PIC1_3_A08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BE822274 GM700017A10A4 Gm-r1070 Glycine max	BM322185 PIC1_1_A08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322192 PIC1_1_B08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322318 PIC1_3_A07.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	AW979681 EST341290 tomato root deficiency, C	AP003074 Oryza sativa genomic DNA, chromosom	AC007789 Oryza sativa BAC OSJNBa0049B20 geno	AV933535 AV933535 K. Sato unpublished cDNA I	BI321153 saf48b01.y3 Gm-c1077 Glycine max cD	Al522913 sa91h08.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	BH596271 BOGBL42TF BOGB Brassica oleracea ge	BF324870 su17c07.y1 Gm-c1066 Glycine max cDN	AW622329 EST313127 tomato root during/after	BI139442 F131P74Y Populus flower cDNA librar
	BG045781	AL373204	AW099294	BG465540	BE444180	AW672482	B1406306	BI929403	AW596434	AW776953	BG593477	BG350206	BE587763	BI074657	BG596340	BM322182	BM322317	BM322320	BM322319	BE822274	BM322185	BM322192	BM322318	AW979681	AP003074	AC007789	AV933535	BI321153	AI522913	BH596271	BF324870	AW622329	BI139442
	G2789	G		•		G2789		G2789										G2789									G2789						G2789
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			Table 2 MBI-0034			
က	G2789	BE496149	BE496149 WHE1262_H03_P06ZS Secale cereale an	7	241	6.70E-18
က	G2789	BM322184	BM322184 PIC1_1_A07.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	7	241	8.20E-18
က	G2789	BG583795	BG583795 EST485550 GVN Medicago truncatula c	-	238	8.60E-18
က	G2789	BI972076	BI972076 sag85g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	7	239	9.00E-18
က	G2789	BG441060	BG441060 GA_Ea0011119f Gossypium arboreum 7	က	237	9.50E-18
က	G2789	BF429428	BF429428 WHE1803_A09_B17ZS Secale cereale an	-	239	1.20E-17
က	G2789	AP003917	AP003917 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1	က	181	1.20E-17
က	G2789	BH650598	BH650598 BOHZR58TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	-	237	1.30E-17
က	G2789	AV917319	AV917319 AV917319 K. Sato unpublished cDNA I	2	236	1.60E-17
က	G2789	AW455702	AW455702 707090A08.x1 707 - Mixed adult tiss	က	234	2.90E-17
က	G2789	BI788210	BI788210 sag68a10.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	က	234	3.00E-17
က	G2789	BI699401	BI699401 sag36e12.y1 Gm-c1081 Glycine max cD	-	235	3.10E-17
က	G2789	AMA132349	AJ132349 Antirrhinum majus mRNA for SAP1 pro	က	233	3.50E-17
က	G2789	BE555817	BE555817 sp94c01.y1 Gm-c1045 Glycine max cDN	က	232	5.30E-17
က	G2789	BE330349	BE330349 so77e09.y1 Gm-c1040 Glycine max cDN	ဇ	232	5.40E-17
က	G2789	AW755604	AW755604 sl05h07.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cDN	ဇာ	231	6.00E-17
က	G2789	AL372048	AL372048 MtBA48C06F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	-	232	7.60E-17
က	G2789	BG589060	BG589060 EST490869 MHRP- Medicago truncatula	-	228	1.00E-16
က	G2789	B1929489	BI929489 EST549378 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	-	175	1.10E-16
က	G2789	BE357932	BE357932 DG1_23_D12.b1_A002 Dark Grown 1 (DG	-	228	1.30E-16
က	G2789	AV422959	AV422959*AV422959 Lotus japonicus young plan	7	229	1.30E-16
က	G2789	BE600816	BE600816 PI1_90_E07.b1_A002 Pathogen induced	က	228	1.30E-16
က	G2789	BG241750	BG241750 RHIZ2_50_G05.b1_A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ	က	228	1.60E-16
က	G2789	BI974724	Bl974724 sai72b06.y1 Gm-c1068 Glycine max cD	-	227	1.70E-16
က	G2789	BE125776	BE125776 DG1_57_B07.b1_A002 Dark Grown 1 (DG	-	228	1.80E-16
က	G2789	BG909764	BG909764 TaLr1108d02R TaLr1 Triticum aestivu	ဇ	227	1.80E-16
က	G2789	B1266587	BI266587 NF099D09IN1F1078 Insect herbivory M	7	226	1.90E-16
က	G2789	A1965992	Al965992 sc25a12.y1 Gm-c1013 Glycine max cDN	က	225	2.60E-16
က	G2789	BE591277	BE591277 WHE1655-1658_J17_J17ZS Wheat heat s	-	225	2.70E-16
က	G2789	B1946361	Bl946361 01104 leafy spurge Lambda HybriZAP	-	223	4.10E-16
က	G2789	AV411735	AV411735 AV411735 Lotus japonicus young plan	-	224	4.50E-16
က	G2789	BF587149	BF587149 FM1_32_G07.b1_A003 Floral-Induced M	က	223	5.70E-16
က	G2789	BE609898	BE609898 sq46e12.y1 Gm-c1019 Glycine max cDN	က	220	9.40E-16

			Table 2 MBI-0034			
က	G2789	AW310124	AW310124 sf31d10.x1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	7	219	1.00E-15
က	G2789	PSDBLPPD1	X98739 P.sativum mRNA encoding DNA-binding P		221	1.50E-15
က	G2789	PSDBPPD1	X98738 P.sativum mRNA encoding DNA-binding p	-	221	2.00E-15
က	G2789	AW755831	AW755831 sl09h02.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cDN	က	218	2.10E-15
က	G2789	AW278127	AW278127 sf40a09.y1 Gm-c1009 Glycine max cDN	-	217	2.20E-15
က	G2789	BE643892	BE643892 NXCI_048_F12_F NXCI (Nsf Xylem Comp	က	217	2.60E-15
က	G2789	D42950	D42950 D42950 Rice callus cDNA (H.Uchimiya)	7	217	2.70E-15
က	G2789	BG651836	BG651836 sad61f05.y1 Gm-c1051 Glycine max cD	က	216	2.90E-15
က	G2789	AW906401	AW906401 EST342523 potato stolon, Cornell Un	2	215	3.60E-15
က	G2789	AW066510	AW066510 660015F03.y1 660 - Mixed stages of	-	213	5.90E-15
က	G2789	AI881841	Al881841 606074A03.y1 606 - Ear tissue cDNA	က	211	7.70E-15
ო	G2789	BE807468	BE807468 ss22h03.y1 Gm-c1047 Glycine max cDN	7	211	1.20E-14
က	G2789	BE586257	BE586257 WHE501_B07_C13ZR Secale cereale alu	7	509	1.30E-14
က	G2789	BF637181	BF637181 NF050F02LF1F1016 Developing leaf Me	က	509	1.30E-14
က	G2789	BE600623	BE600623 PI1_89_D08.b1_A002 Pathogen induced	က	208	2.00E-14
က	G2789	AW928863	AW928863 EST337651 tomato flower buds 8 mm t	ო	506	2.90E-14
က	G2789	BM358644	BM358644 GA_Ea0011119r Gossypium arboreum 7	က	205	3.20E-14
က	G2789	BG043009	BG043009 st91a08.y1 Gm-c1054 Glycine max cDN	က	206	4.60E-14
က	G2789	BG130143	BG130143 EST475789 tomato shoot/meristem Lyc	-	202	6.10E-14
က	G2789	AW309814	AW309814 sf25b03.x1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	-	202	6.10E-14
က	G2789	BH677454	BH677454 BOHZJ50TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	ကု	201	6.40E-14
က	G2789	A1960613	Al960613 sc86h10.y1 Gm-c1018 Glycine max cDN	-	203	6.90E-14
က	G2789	BM086350	BM086350 sah38h08.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	က	201	9.50E-14
က	G2789	BG888793	BG888793 EST514644 cSTD Solanum tuberosum cD	က	199	1.10E-13
ო	G2789	BI932139	BI932139 EST552028 tomato flower, 8 mm to pr	-	199	1.10E-13
က	G2789	BG132224	BG132224 EST465116 tomato crown gall Lycoper	7	200	1.40E-13
က	G2789	BG599554	BG599554 EST504449 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	2	198	1.50E-13
က	G2789	BM307331	BM307331 sak27h05.y1 Gm-c1075 Glycine max cD	-	199	1.60E-13
က	G2789	BM427899	BM427899 NXRV_006_A04_F NXRV (Nsf Xylem Root	-	199	1.80E-13
က	G2789	BM094106	BM094106 sah25e06.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	-	198	2.20E-13
က	G2789	BH510717	BH510717 BOGGW07TF BOGG Brassica oleracea ge	.	197	2.20E-13
ო	G2789	AI988292	Al988292 sc98f12.y1 Gm-c1020 Glycine max cDN	7	196	3.10E-13
က	G2789	BE345655	BE345655 946021H10.y2 946 - tassel primordiu	ო	196	3.30E-13

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Table 2 MBI-0034	•
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		Table 2 INDI-003+				
G2789	BF257835	BF257835 HVSMEf0014A01f Hordeum vulgare seed	7	195	4.00E-13	-
G2789	BG352828	BG352828 sab91g04.y1 Gm-c1040 Glycine max cD	က	194	5.90E-13	-
G2789		AW773742 EST332728 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	က	192	8.10E-13	-
2785		BI943944 sa62b04.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	7	191	1.40E-12	-
G2789		BI096714 949019H11.y1 949 - Juvenile leaf an	7	190	1.50E-12	-
2789	BJ186205	BJ186205 BJ186205 normalized full length cDN	-	189	1.70E-12	-
2789		BI700385 sag60b11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	7	190	1.80E-12	-
2785		BI270829 NF002D02FL1F1026 Developing flower	-	130	1.80E-12	- .
2785		BF625927 HVSMEa0014H11f Hordeum vulgare seed	-	189	2.10E-12	-
2785		BE202989 EST403011 KV1 Medicago truncatula c	ဇှ	188	2.40E-12	-
2786		Al443215 sa45h07.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	-	187	4.10E-12	-
2786	BM079070	BM079070 MEST88-H11.T3 ISUM4-TN Zea mays cDN	-	182	7.50E-12	-
2785		BG662369 Ljimpest43-456-c2 Ljimp Lambda Hy	_	187	1.00E-11	-
2785		BM094108 sah25e08.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	-	182	1.10E-11	-
2785	BG5929	BG592977 EST491655 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	ç.	180	1.50E-11	-
2785		BE805340 ss41d08.y1 Gm-c1061 Glycine max cDN	-	181	1.80E-11	-
2785	BI46929	BI469296 sai10a11.y1 Gm-c1053 Glycine max cD	က	179	2.50E-11	-
2785		AW773741 EST332727 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	ო	176	4.20E-11	-
2785		BJ158045 BJ158045 full length cDNA library,	ကု	176	4.40E-11	-
2785	9 BI931107	BI931107 EST550996 tomato flower, 8 mm to pr	-	175	4.60E-11	-
2785		BM521838 sak76f11.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	7	175	5.30E-11	-
2785		BM524672 sal18d07.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	7	174	6.80E-11	-
2785		BM524654 sal18b12.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	7	174	7.20E-11	-
2789	9 BG240061	BG240061 OV1_17_D10.b1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	-	173	9.00E-11	-
2789		BG240043 OV1_17_B12.b1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	-	173	9.30E-11	-
2785	9 BM136003	BM136003 WHE2604_D04_H08ZS Wheat Fusarium gr	-	172	1.00E-10	-
278		BE996884 NXCI_103_F12_F NXCI (Nsf Xylem Comp	-	174	1.20E-10	-
2785		BG240220 OV1_19_D02.b1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	-	173	1.20E-10	-
G2789		BF112609 EST440199 tomato breaker fruit Lyco	ო	172	1.30E-10	-
2789	3 AW761430	AW761430 sl67d09.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	2	172	1.50E-10	-
G2789		BI927526 EST547415 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	ო	169	2.00E-10	-
G2789	9 BI435896	BI435896 EST538657 P. infestans-challenged I	က	171	2.30E-10	-
G2789		BE639390 946024E11.y1 946 - tassel primordiu	-	168	3.00E-10	-

	3.70E-10	4.70E-10	5.60E-10	6.70E-10	9.40E-10	1.00E-09	1.40E-09	2.30E-09	2.50E-09	3.60E-09	6.10E-09	7.90E-09	8.50E-09	9.50E-09	1.00E-08	1.10E-08	1.10E-08	1.30E-08	1.40E-08	1.60E-08	1.90E-08	3.90E-08	4.10E-08	4.30E-08	1.30E-07	1.30E-07	1.70E-07	2.30E-07	2.30E-07	3.40E-07	3.90E-07	4.30E-07	4.60E-07
	168	114	175	166	167	165	165	162	162	160	158	158	156	157	155	155	155	155	155	154	153	153	152	150	158	147	146	144	145	143	143	144	141
	က	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	က	-	က	-	7	က	7	-	7	-		7	-	7	7	-	က	က	က	7	7	ç
Table 2 MBI-0034	AI897688 EST267131 tomato ovary, TAMU Lycope	BI267267 NF100C06IN1F1070 Insect herbivory M	Bl928278 EST548167 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	BF636643 NF091G07DT1F1055 Drought Medicago t	AI487942 EST246264 tomato ovary, TAMU Lycope	BG040551 NXSI_112_D08_F NXSI (Nsf Xylem Side	BE587194 WHE0519_B07_D13ZR Secale cereale al	AV411140 AV411140 Lotus japonicus young plan	AW720136 LjNEST14h9r Lotus japonicus nodule	BE923621 EST427390 potato leaves and petiole	AW225998 ST76B07 Pine TriplEx shoot tip libr	BG582457 EST484202 GVN Medicago truncatula c	AJ234403 Hordeum vulgare partial mRNA; clone	AV425818 AV425818 Lotus japonicus young plan	AW031261 EST274636 tomato callus, TAMU Lycop	BG594217 EST492895 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BG239709 sab74e11.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cD	BF187248 EST443535 potato stolon, Cornell Un	AU198263 AU198263 Rice green shoot Oryza sat	BI972355 sag90d06.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	AW760534 sl51e09.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	BJ196157 BJ196157 normalized full length cDN	AV410107 AV410107 Lotus japonicus young plan	BM309583 sak64c09.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	AW776126 EST335191 DSIL Medicago truncatula	BE446692 WHE1139_D09_H17ZS Wheat etiolated s	BE923864 EST427633 potato leaves and petiole	AW132605 se06d10.y1 Gm-c1013 Glycine max cDN	AV423934 AV423934 Lotus japonicus young plan	BI788421 sag70e10.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	BM405827 EST580154 potato roots Solanum tube	AV421337 AV421337 Lotus japonicus young plan	AW216305 687047G05.x1 687 - Early embryo fro
	AI897688	BI267267	BI928278	BF636643	AI487942	BG040551	BE587194	AV411140	AW720136	BE923621	AW225998	BG582457	HVU234403	AV425818	AW031261	BG594217	BG239709	BF187248	AU198263	BI972355	AW760534	BJ196157	AV410107	BM309583	AW776126	BE446692	BE923864	AW132605	AV423934	BI788421	BM405827	AV421337	AW216305
	G2789	G2789	G2789																			G2789									G2789	G2789	G2789
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က	G2789	D15459	D15459 RICC0669A Rice callus Oryza sativa cD	-	142	5.90E-07	-
က	G2789	BG601044	BG601044 EST505939 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	-	141	9.20E-07	-
က	G2789	AW647786	AW647786 EST326240 tomato germinating seedli	က	137	1.40E-06	-
က	G2789	AL383224	AL383224 MtBC12G03F1 MtBC Medicago truncatul	8	139	1.40E-06	-
က	G2789	AP003925	AP003925 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1	?	130	1.50E-06	7
က	G2789	AP004562	AP004562 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P04	·	130	1.80E-06	7
ဗ	G2789	BG582452	BG582452 EST484197 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	149	2.20E-06	-
က	G2789	BM299690	BM299690 MCR053G12_23908 Ice plant Lambda Un	7	145	3.00E-06	-
က	G2789	AI897113	AI897113 EST266556 tomato ovary, TAMU Lycope	7	134	3.40E-06	-
က	G2789	AW761107	AW761107 sl63c09.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	-	135	3.70E-06	-
က	G2789	AW223229	AW223229 EST300040 tomato fruit red ripe, TA	-	140	6.40E-06	-
က	G2789	BG645337	BG645337 EST506956 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	က	144	1.10E-05	-
က	G2789	BG275315	BG275315 NXSI_142_D09_F NXSI (Nsf Xylem Side	က	130	1.70E-05	-
က	G2789	AF474373	AF474373 Hordeum vulgare BAC 259116, complet	7	147	1.80E-05	-
က	G2789	AW620872	AW620872 sj47g06.y1 Gm-c1033 Glycine max cDN	က	128	1.80E-05	-
က	G2789	AW164140	AW164140 Ljimpest20-626-94 Ljimp Lambda Hy	-	126	3.20E-05	-
က	G2789	BE611882	BE611882 sr01b07.y1 Gm-c1049 Glycine max cDN	-	122	8.40E-05	-
က	G2789	BF639276	BF639276 NF011F11IN1F1092 Insect herbivory M	7	133	0.00013	-
က	G2789	AI691406	AI691406 606015E08.x1 606 - Ear tissue cDNA	-	132	0.00014	-
က	G2789	BI308494	BI308494 EST529904 GPOD Medicago truncatula	7	132	0.00032	-
က	G2789	D43486	D43486 D43486 Rice callus cDNA (H.Uchimiya)	က	119	0.00035	-
က	G2789	BH423260	BH423260 BOGGZ42TF BOGG Brassica oleracea ge	ç.	129	0.00038	-
က	G2789	BG418060	BG418060 HVSMEk0021C01f Hordeum vulgare test	က	131	0.00042	-
က	G2789	BG580062	BG580062 EST481784 GVN Medicago truncatula c	8	126	0.00055	-
က	G2789	AC108762	AC108762 Oryza sativa chromosome 9 clone OSJ	ကု	134	0.00056	-
က	G2789	BM112694	BM112694 EST560230 potato roots Solanum tube	-	129	0.00059	-
က	G2789	AW720219	AW720219 LjNEST17b3r Lotus japonicus nodule	-	120	0.0024	-
က	G2789	BH707416	BH707416 BOHTM48TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	-	124	0.0025	-
က	G2789	A1939164	Al939164 sc67f03.y1 Gm-c1016 Glycine max cDN	-	107	0.0044	-
က	G2789	Al441147	Al441147 sa59d03.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	က	107	0.0046	-
က	G2789	AU097090	AU097090 AU097090 Rice shoot Oryza sativa cD	7	116	0.005	-
က	G2789	AI779587	AI779587 EST260466 tomato susceptible, Corne	-	117	0.0088	-
က	G2789	BG647551	BG647551 EST509170 HOGA Medicago truncatula	7	114	0.014	-

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	0.02	0.023	0.027	0.068	0.07	0.078	0.11	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.2	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.44	0.46	0.5	0.68	0.68	0.78	0.84	0.93	0.97	0.97	66.0	0.997	0.9992	0.9993	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	2.70E-35
	103	115	101	109	96	109	108	96	=	107	95	104	102	101	103	101	104	101	102	66	100	82	26	100	94	93	93	94	06	91	91	95	383
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Table 2 MBI-0034	AW698129 NXNV_073_B01_F Nsf Xylem Normal woo	BH594393 BOGKJ24TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge	AU181026 AU181026 Rice green shoot Oryza sat	BM308752 sak50a05.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	AQ912903 nbeb0038P12r CUGI Rice BAC Library	BI642324 TZS924 TZS (Sapwood-heartwood trans	BI310579 EST5312329 GESD Medicago truncatula	BI643921 NXPV_129_D06_F NXPV (Nsf Xylem Plan	AP004116 Oryza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	BG593493 EST492171 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BM136703 WHE0476_C06_E12ZS Wheat Fusarium gr	BI974612 sai70g08.y1 Gm-c1068 Glycine max cD	BM093021 saj04a05.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD	BE230368 99AS716 Rice Seedling Lambda ZAPII	BM341562 MEST336-F03.T3 ISUM5-RN Zea mays cD	BE025350 945025C05.Y1 945 - Mixed adult tiss	BH698099 BOMHI48TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BG049445 OV1_20_A09.g1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	BE454419 HVSMEh0094G09f Hordeum vulgare 5-45	BM404166 EST578493 potato roots Solanum tube	BH549232 BOHJI16TF BOHJ Brassica oleracea ge	BI430960 949063D07.y1 949 - Juvenile leaf an	BE601230 PI1_90_E07.g1_A002 Pathogen induced	AC060755 Oryza sativa chromosome 10 BAC OSJN	BG316001 sab88d01.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cD	AL375620 MtBB15H05F1 MtBB Medicago truncatul	BH620896 1007099E11.x1 1007 - RescueMu Grid	BF274040 GA_Eb0019P06f Gossypium arboreum 7	AW225825 ST72B11 Pine TriplEx shoot tip libr	BE577148 L0-1863T3 Ice plant Lambda Uni-Zap	BM526041 sal36c08.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	BF274574 GAEb0021G20f Gossypium arboreum 7	hypothetical protein~similar to Arabidopsi
	AW698129	BH594393	AU181026	BM308752	AQ912903	BI642324	BI310579	BI643921	AP004116	BG593493	BM136703	BI974612	BM093021	BE230368	BM341562	BE025350	BH698099	BG049445	BE454419	BM404166	BH549232	BI430960	BE601230	AC060755	BG316001	AL375620	BH620896	BF274040	AW225825	BE577148	BM526041	BF274574	GI-15528814
	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789	G2789
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			Table 2 MBI-0034				
က	G2789	GI-12643044	AC060755_3 putative AT-Hook DNA-binding pr	-	272	1.70E-23	•
က	G2789	GI-5042445	AC007789_8 hypothetical protein	-	254	1.60E-20	_
က	G2789	GI-4165183	SAP1 protein	-	233	2.10E-19	_
က		GI-2213534	DNA-binding PD1-like protein	-	221	4.10E-18	_
က		GI-7488826	T06582 probable DNA-binding protein - gard	-	221	4.10E-18	_
က		GI-2213536	DNA-binding protein PD1	-	221	5.60E-18	_
က	G2789	GI-7488825	T06584 probable DNA-binding protein - gard	-	221	5.60E-18	_
က		GI-6069668	hypothetical protein	-	99	0.73	.,
က		GI-5679340	hypothetical protein	-5	29	96.0	_
က		GI-8096634	ESTs D23743(R0048),AU081353(R0048) corresp	-	78	0.993	_
ო		GI-5922617	EST C97105(C52004) corresponds to a region	-	80	0.9997	_
က		GI-6016850	EST C97105(C52004) corresponds to a region	-	80	0.9997	_
က		GI-11034696	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	-5	89	0.99994	_
5		BG647027	BG647027 EST508646 HOGA Medicago truncatula	က	533	1.30E-59	.,
2		BH480897	BH480897 BOGRA01TF BOGR Brassica oleracea ge	∵	604	1.80E-56	_
2		BG646893	BG646893 EST508512 HOGA Medicago truncatula	7	299	5.00E-56	_
2		BI426899	BI426899 sag08g12.y1 Gm-c1080 Glycine max cD	-	525	4.30E-48	_
2		BF650426	BF650426 NF096G12EC1F1098 Elicited cell cult	က	202	3.10E-46	_
ည		OSJN00182	AL662981 Oryza sativa chromosome 4 clone OSJ	-	493	6.00E-44	_
2		AW574000	AW574000 EST316591 GVN Medicago truncatula c	-	483	1.00E-43	-
2		AP004020	AP004020 Oryza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	7	489	1.60E-43	_
5		AW774484	'AW774484 EST333635 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	-	480	2.10E-43	_
2		BG647144	BG647144 EST508763 HOGA Medicago truncatula	-	479	2.40E-43	_
2		BG581882	BG581882 EST483618 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	475	6.40E-43	_
2		BI924382	BI924382 EST544271 tomato flower, buds 0-3 m	က	473	1.70E-42	•
2		AP003526	AP003526 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone P05	-	477	3.00E-42	_
2	G1945	AP004165	AP004165 Oryza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	ဇာ	467	3.40E-41	_
2	G1945	BI308126	Bl308126 EST529536 GPOD Medicago truncatula	က	459	4.00E-41	_
2	G1945	AW596625	AW596625 sj14f10.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cDN	7	457	7.50E-41	_
2	G1945	BI971972	Bl971972 sag84f09.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	-	457	7.60E-41	_
2	G1945	AP004698	AP004698 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P04	2	463	9.00E-41	•
2	G1945	BE432188	BE432188 EST398717 tomato breaker fruit, TIG	က	455	1.30E-40	-
2	G1945	BI699513	Bl699513 sag37g08.y1 Gm-c1081 Glycine max cD	7	452	2.80E-40	_

			Table 2 MBI-0034				
10	G1945	AP004635	AP004635 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P06	ç.	458	3.00E-40	_
١.	G1945	BH730050	BH730050 BOMEB22TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	-	449	3.40E-40	_
10	G1945	AW278127	AW278127 sf40a09.y1 Gm-c1009 Glycine max cDN	-	450	4.60E-40	_
	G1945	BH566718	BH566718 BOHCV23TR BOHC Brassica oleracea ge	7	448	4.80E-40	_
10	G1945	BG134451	BG134451 EST467343 tomato crown gall Lycoper	-	449	5.20E-40	_
	G1945	AP003891	AP003891 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1	8	455	6.30E-40	_
	G1945	AP004587	AP004587 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P05	က	455	6.30E-40	_
	G1945	BH660108	BH660108 BOHVI48TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	<u>-</u>	443	1.50E-39	_
	G1945	AP004757	AP004757 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone P06	ဇှ	448	3.50E-39	_
10	G1945	BH550632	BH550632 BOGUC18TR BOGU Brassica oleracea ge	?	435	9.70E-39	_
	G1945	BM110212	BM110212 EST557748 potato roots Solanum tube	-	434	1.50E-38	•
	G1945	BH729110	BH729110 BOHVN82TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	-5	433	2.00E-38	_
	G1945	BH419879	BH419879 BOGGX69TF BOGG Brassica oleracea ge	-5	426	9.70E-38	_
		AL366947	AL366947 MtBA11B10F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	-	420	6.70E-37	_
		AW980581	AW980581 EST391734 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	418	8.70E-37	_
		BH685875	BH685875 BOMBO90TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	7	405	2.10E-35	_
		BH596283	BH596283 BOGBL42TR BOGB Brassica oleracea ge	7	401	4.50E-35	_
		BH510717	BH510717 BOGGW07TF BOGG Brassica oleracea ge	-	401	5.30E-35	_
		BH481983	BH481983 BOGYI73TR BOGY Brassica oleracea ge	7	333	7.20E-35	_
		BG045781	BG045781 saa06a11.y1 Gm-c1058 Glycine max cD	က	401	1.00E-34	_
	G1945	AW776082	AW776082 EST335147 DSIL Medicago truncatula	က	398	1.20E-34	_
		BF254863	BF254863 HVSMEf0005E05f Hordeum vulgare seed	2	397	1.50E-34	_
		BH717588	BH717588 BOMDB19TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	2	396	1.90E-34	_
		BH664974	BH664974 BOMBC11TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	2	393	3.00E-34	_
	G1945	BE203784	BE203784 EST396460 KV0 Medicago truncatula c	7	392	6.80E-34	_
	G1945	AP003683	AP003683 Oryza sativa genomic DNA, chromosom	က	396	1.10E-33	_
	G1945	AV411735	AV411735 AV411735 Lotus japonicus young plan	-	330	1.20E-33	-
	G1945	BE999313	BE999313 EST431036 GVSN Medicago truncatula	-	309	1.20E-33	2
	G1945	BF004270	BF004270 EST432768 KV1 Medicago truncatula c	ဇ	385	3.80E-33	_
	G1945	BG583687	BG583687 EST485440 GVN Medicago truncatula c	7	376	2.00E-32	_
	G1945	AW720668	AW720668 LjNEST14h9rc Lotus japonicus nodule	-	374	3.90E-32	-
2	G1945	Bl321563	Bl321563 saf12g07.y3 Gm-c1076 Glycine max cD	-	372	7.20E-32	_
	G1945	BH513264	BH513264 BOHQC93TR BOHQ Brassica oleracea ge	က္	370	8.30E-32	_

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	1.00E-31	1.50E-31	2.60E-31	8.50E-31	8.90E-31	9.20E-31	1.60E-30	1.80E-30	2.50E-30	2.50E-30	3.30E-30	4.80E-30	2.70E-29	7.00E-29	1.70E-28	2.20E-28	2.60E-28	4.60E-28	5.40E-28	7.50E-28	2.10E-27	2.90E-27	3.10E-27	3.70E-27	5.60E-27	2.90E-26	2.90E-26	1.00E-25	4.10E-25	5.30E-25	6.00E-25	9.10E-25	1.70E-24
	372	369	368	362	226	363	329	329	356	246	355	356	349	344	341	338	338	336	334	335	330	330	217	207	326	319	320	313	309	307	308	305	301
	-	7	7	က	-	ო	7	က	ကု	ო	-5	8	-	ო	Ţ	·	7	က	ဇ္	က	7	က	-	7	7	-	2	7	-	7	က	ဇ	-5
Table 2 MBI-0034	BE805340 ss41d08.y1 Gm-c1061 Glycine max cDN	Bl972076 sag85g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	BI419871 LjNEST17a9r Lotus japonicus nodule	AW647786 EST326240 tomato germinating seedli	AP004319 Oryza sativa chromosome 1 clone B10	BF067277 st37f11.y1 Gm-c1067 Glycine max cDN	BI701170 sag55e11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	BG881387 sae81e03.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD	BH550963 BOHQE85TR BOHQ Brassica oleracea ge	BG583651 EST485403 GVN Medicago truncatula c	BH459056 BOGKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge	AW761430 sl67d09.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	BH669958 BOMEJ12TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BM526396 sal40g01.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	BH419964 BOGQI28TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge	AW350603 GM210008B10B12 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	BH688757 BOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	Al965992 sc25a12.y1 Gm-c1013 Glycine max cDN	BM779718 EST590294 KV2 Medicago truncatula c	AV422634 AV422634 Lotus japonicus young plan	AW560824 EST315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula	AW774872 EST334023 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	BJ203193 BJ203193 normalized full length cDN	AP004680 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone OSJ	BE998262 EST429985 GVSN Medicago truncatula	BM523502 sam84f06.y2 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD	AV422959 AV422959 Lotus japonicus young plan	AW621455 EST312253 tomato root during/after	Al960613 sc86h10.y1 Gm-c1018 Glycine max cDN	AI736668 sb32a03.y1 Gm-c1012 Glycine max cDN	AV415346 AV415346 Lotus japonicus young plan	AW648634 EST327184 tomato germinating seedli	AW349284 GM210004B21H7 Gm-r1021 Glycine max
	BE805340	BI972076	BI419871	AW647786	AP004319	BF067277	BI701170	BG881387	BH550963	BG583651	BH459056	AW761430	BH669958	BM526396	BH419964	AW350603	BH688757	AI965992	BM779718	AV422634	AW560824	AW774872	BJ203193	AP004680	BE998262	BM523502	AV422959	AW621455	Al960613	AI736668	AV415346	AW648634	AW349284
	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945
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	BI699401 BG132224 AW780525 BM525692	Table 2 MBI-0034 BI699401 sag36e12.y1 Gm-c1081 Glycine max cD BG132224 EST465116 tomato crown gall Lycoper AW780525 s172a07.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN BM525692 sak62d03.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	- 0	169 300 299 295	2.40E-24 3.50E-24 6.10E-24 1.00E-23
	∞ < ∞ c	BH430946 BOHSM94TF BOHS Brassica oleracea ge AP003917 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1 BG599840 EST504735 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	<u>, ωως</u>	288 198 172	4.70E-23 5.00E-23 7.10E-23
~	5 K 55 i	BH679922 BOMNO921 R BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac AW349908 GM210006A20F9 Gm-r1021 Glycine max BF588135 FM1_38_B09.b1_A003 Floral-Induced M	ကက္က	281 282 279	2.20E-22 2.20E-22 5.40E-22
BH491363 BF BJ189956 BC BI435896 BI	8 8 8	BH491363 BOGPS71TR BOGP Brassica oleracea ge BJ189956 BJ189956 normalized full length cDN BI435896 EST538657 P. infestans-challenged I	, ო ო	275 271 270	9.80E-22 3.30E-21 7.30E-21
_ ,	BG A	BG644865 EST506484 KV3 Medicago truncatula c Al494847 sb06b09.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	- 7 -	266	8.70E-21 9.20E-21
AP003938 AP BE020549 BE	A H	AP003938 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone OJ1 BE020549 sm45a11.y1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN BG465540 BHI72, 45, G00 bt A003 Bhizomo2 (BHI7	၀ က က	273	1.20E-20 2.60E-20
	8 8 8	BE342838 EST395682 potato stolon, Cornell Un BE643892 NXCI_048_F12_F NXCI (Nsf Xylem Comp	ი — თ	7 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 9 7 8 7 8	5.00E-20 7.20E-20
AP004303 AP0	AP. BI9	AP004303 Oryza sativa chromosome 7 clone P04 BI972355 sag90d06.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	0 0	263 254	1.40E-19 2.40E-19
BI974724 BIS BG600318 BG	88	BI974724 sai72b06.y1 Gm-c1068 Glycine max cD BG600318 EST505213 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD		253 255	2.90E-19 3.40E-19
BI786439 BI7 BF187248 BF	<u>m</u> m	BI786439 sai49b05.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD BF187248 EST443535 potato stolon. Cornell Un	- 8	251	5.10E-19 8.50E-19
	B	BE445433 WHE1136_A09_B18ZS Wheat etiolated s	8	248	1.00E-18
_	H :	BE442709 WHE1105_B09_C17ZS Wheat etiolated s	က	247	1.30E-18
41522924 AIE 31970749 BIE	₩ ₩	Al5Z29Z4 sa9Zb03.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN BI970749 GM830011A20H08 Gm-r1083 Glycine max	ν τ	247 245	1.60E-18 1.60E-18
AW132605 AW	Ş	AW132605 se06d10.y1 Gm-c1013 Glycine max cDN	ო	246	1.70E-18
BH173434 BH AW348874 AW	B §	BH173434 0104B13 maize genomic ORF library F AW348874 GM210010A10G1 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	- ?	248	1.80E-18
		ייי אפוויסנוט ו זען ו־וויטען טען רען ועטן אוויסן אייי פוויסנוטען איייי	7.	117	Z.UUE-10

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	3.10E-18	3.70E-18	4.30E-18	5.10E-18	6.80E-18	9.40E-18	1.50E-17	1.70E-17	1.90E-17	4.80E-17	6.70E-17	1.00E-16	3.00E-16	3.00E-16	4.10E-16	4.10E-16	4.10E-16	4.20E-16	4.30E-16	4.40E-16	4.50E-16	5.50E-16	5.50E-16	5.50E-16	5.60E-16	8.10E-16	8.70E-16	9.40E-16	1.20E-15	1.40E-15	1.40E-15	1.80E-15	2.30E-15
	244	172	242	240	242	239	236	236	236	232	231	229	224	224	223	223	223	224	223	226	223	223	223	223	221	219	221	221	217	219	218	218	217
	-	-	က	-	2	2	က	•	က	က	-	-	7	?	8	8	-		8	8	8	. 01	7	8		-	-	-	က	က	7	ဗ	က
Table 2 MBI-0034	BE496294 NXCI_022_C11_F NXCI (Nsf Xylem Comp	BM407572 EST581899 potato roots Solanum tube	AW672482 LG1_360_E08.b1_A002 Light Grown 1 (BE822274 GM700017A10A4 Gm-r1070 Glycine max	AV410107 AV410107 Lotus japonicus young plan	BE442615 WHE1101_G09_M17ZS Wheat etiolated s	BG350206 084D10 Mature tuber lambda ZAP Sola	BI321153 saf48b01.y3 Gm-c1077 Glycine max cD	BG593477 EST492155 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BE600816 PI1_90_E07.b1_A002 Pathogen induced	BI139442 F131P74Y Populus flower cDNA librar	BI406306 159E11 Mature tuber lambda ZAP Sola	BI266587 NF099D09IN1F1078 Insect herbivory M	BH588550 BOHOI48TR BOHO Brassica oleracea ge	BM322182 PIC1_1_A05.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322317 PIC1_3_A06.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BI946361 01104 leafy spurge Lambda HybriZAP	Al522913 sa91h08.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	BM322320 PIC1_3_A09.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	AW099294 sd37h01.y1 Gm-c1016 Glycine max cDN	BM322319 PIC1_3_A08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322185 PIC1_1_A08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322192 PIC1_1_B08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BM322318 PIC1_3_A07.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BG589060 EST490869 MHRP- Medicago truncatula	BI929403 EST549292 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	BF324870 su17c07.y1 Gm-c1066 Glycine max cDN	BF429428 WHE1803_A09_B17ZS Secale cereale an	BG441060 GA_Ea0011119f Gossypium arboreum 7	AJ132349 Antirrhinum majus mRNA for SAP1 pro	AW776953 EST336018 DSIL Medicago truncatula	BG241750 RHIZ2_50_G05.b1_A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ	AL373204 MtBA56C11F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul
	BE496294	BM407572	AW672482	BE822274	AV410107	BE442615	BG350206	BI321153	BG593477	BE600816	BI139442	BI406306	BI266587	BH588550	BM322182	BM322317	B1946361	AI522913	BM322320	AW099294	BM322319	BM322185	BM322192	BM322318	BG589060	BI929403	BF324870	BF429428	BG441060	AMA132349	AW776953		AL373204
	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945
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	2.80E-15	4.60E-15	5.10E-15	5.10E-15	5.20E-15	5.80E-15	6.60E-15	7.60E-15	7.90E-15	8.90E-15	1.10E-14	1.20E-14	1.40E-14	1.50E-14	1.70E-14	1.70E-14	3.20E-14	3.90E-14	4.90E-14	6.00E-14	6.60E-14	7.30E-14	1.00E-13	1.10E-13	1.20E-13	1.50E-13	1.50E-13	1.60E-13	1.60E-13	1.60E-13	1.70E-13	2.20E-13	2.70E-13
	216	215	220	220	213	213	213	212	211	210	210	211	210	208	210	208	506	205	204	203	506	202	201	199	200	198	200	199	198	199	200	198	198
	ო	7	7	-	က	2	က	က	က	က	က	2	က	က	-	-	-	က	ဇ	က	0	က	ဇ	က	0	8	2	-	7	-	7	-	က
Table 2 MBI-0034	BE600623 PI1_89_D08.b1_A002 Pathogen induced	AW596434 sj12d05.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cDN	AP003074 Oryza sativa genomic DNA, chromosom	AC007789 Oryza sativa BAC OSJNBa0049B20 geno	BE609898 sq46e12.y1 Gm-c1019 Glycine max cDN	AW622329 EST313127 tomato root during/after	AV424890 AV424890 Lotus japonicus young plan	BG651836 sad61f05.y1 Gm-c1051 Glycine max cD	AW455702 707090A08.x1 707 - Mixed adult tiss	BG596340 EST495018 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BM086350 sah38h08.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	BM322184 PIC1_1_A07.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BF587149 FM1_32_G07.b1_A003 Floral-Induced M	BM358644 GA_Ea0011119r Gossypium arboreum 7	AW761107 sl63c09.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	AW979681 EST341290 tomato root deficiency, C	AW066510 660015F03.y1 660 - Mixed stages of	BG909764 TaLr1108d02R TaLr1 Triticum aestivu	BE555817 sp94c01.y1 Gm-c1045 Glycine max cDN	AW928863 EST337651 tomato flower buds 8 mm t	BM173594 900948 Avicennia marina leaf cDNA L	BI788210 sag68a10.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	BE330349 so77e09.y1 Gm-c1040 Glycine max cDN	AW448258 BRY_1522 BRY Triticum aestivum cDNA	BE586257 WHE501_B07_C13ZR Secale cereale alu	BG599554 EST504449 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BE496149 WHE1262_H03_P06ZS Secale cereale an	BG240061 OV1_17_D10.b1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	BH732637 BOMBI03TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BG240043 OV1_17_B12.b1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	D42950 D42950 Rice callus cDNA (H.Uchimiya)	BM094108 sah25e08.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	AW755831 sl09h02.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cDN
	BE600623	AW596434	AP003074	AC007789	BE609898	AW622329	AV424890	BG651836	AW455702	BG596340	BM086350	BM322184	BF587149	BM358644	AW761107	AW979681	AW066510	BG909764	BE555817	AW928863	BM173594	BI788210	BE330349	AW448258	BE586257	BG599554	BE496149	BG240061	BH732637	BG240043	D42950	BM094108	AW755831
	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

			Table 2 MBI-0034				
2	G1945	BG583795	BG583795 EST485550 GVN Medicago truncatula c	-	195	3.10E-13	
2	G1945	AL508367	AL508367 AL508367 Hordeum vulgare Barke deve	က	195	3.60E-13	
2	G1945	AV917319	AV917319 AV917319 K. Sato unpublished cDNA I	7	195	3.60E-13	
2	G1945	BM371214	BM371214 EBro04_SQ003_M20_R IGF Barley EBro0	2	196	4.70E-13	
2	G1945	AW906401	AW906401 EST342523 potato stolon, Comell Un	7	195	4.70E-13	
S.	G1945	BF637181	BF637181 NF050F02LF1F1016 Developing leaf Me	က	194	5.00E-13	
2	G1945	BM094106	BM094106 sah25e06.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	-	194	5.80E-13	
5	G1945	BI074657	BI074657 IP1_14_F04.b1_A002 Immature pannicl	-	193	6.40E-13	
5	G1945	BE591277	BE591277 WHE1655-1658_J17_J17ZS Wheat heat s	_	192	8.40E-13	
5	G1945	AW755604	AW755604 sl05h07.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cDN	က	191	1.00E-12	
2	G1945	BE444180	BE444180 WHE1128_B06_D12ZS Wheat etiolated s	7	190	1.60E-12	
2	G1945	AL372048	AL372048 MtBA48C06F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	-	191	1.70E-12	
2	G1945	BH650598	BH650598 BOHZR58TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	-	185	4.30E-12	
2	G1945	BG240220	BG240220 OV1_19_D02.b1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	-	185	6.20E-12	
2	G1945	BE587763	BE587763 WHE0652_C06_E12ZM Secale cereale ro	-	184	6.70E-12	
2	G1945	Al881841	AI881841 606074A03.y1 606 - Ear tissue cDNA	က	182	9.10E-12	
2	G1945	BH596271	BH596271 BOGBL42TF BOGB Brassica oleracea ge	က်	18	1.10E-11	
2	G1945	BE807468	BE807468 ss22h03.y1 Gm-c1047 Glycine max cDN	2	182	1.40E-11	
2	G1945	BF636643	BF636643 NF091G07DT1F1055 Drought Medicago t	-	181	1.40E-11	
2	G1945	PSDBLPPD1	X98739 P.sativum mRNA encoding DNA-binding P	-	194	1.80E-11	
2	G1945	BG352828	BG352828 sab91g04.y1 Gm-c1040 Glycine max cD	က	180	1.80E-11	
2	G1945	BM136003	BM136003 WHE2604_D04_H08ZS Wheat Fusarium gr	7	179	1.90E-11	
2	G1945	PSDBPPD1	X98738 P.sativum mRNA encoding DNA-binding p	-	194	2.30E-11	
5	G1945	AI988292	Al988292 sc98f12.y1 Gm-c1020 Glycine max cDN	2	178	2.60E-11	
2	G1945	BG043009	BG043009 st91a08.y1 Gm-c1054 Glycine max cDN	ဗ	180	2.60E-11	
5	G1945	AI443215	AI443215 sa45h07.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	-	178	3.90E-11	
2	G1945	AW310124	AW310124 sf31d10.x1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	·	176	4.30E-11	
2	G1945	BG130143	BG130143 EST475789 tomato shoot/meristem Lyc	-	175	5.20E-11	
2	G1945	BE345655	BE345655 946021H10.y2 946 - tassel primordiu	က	175	6.40E-11	
2	G1945	BJ186205	BJ186205 BJ186205 normalized full length cDN	-	174	8.20E-11	
2	G1945	BF625927	BF625927 HVSMEa0014H11f Hordeum vulgare seed	-	173	1.30E-10	
2	G1945	BI931107	BI931107 EST550996 tomato flower, 8 mm to pr	-	171	1.70E-10	
S)	G1945	BI096714	BI096714 949019H11.y1 949 - Juvenile leaf an	2	171	2.00E-10	

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	2.20E-10	2.60E-10	3.10E-10	3.30E-10	3.30E-10	3.50E-10	5.60E-10	7.40E-10	8.90E-10	2.50E-09	2.50E-09	3.10E-09	3.20E-09	4.20E-09	4.80E-09	4.80E-09	4.90E-09	5.10E-09	7.80E-09	8.60E-09	8.80E-09	9.10E-09	1.00E-08	1.00E-08	1.10E-08	1.20E-08	1.30E-08	2.30E-08	2.60E-08	2.80E-08	3.00E-08	3.00E-08	3.70E-08
	178	170	170	177	178	169	167	167	122	162	165	161	171	171	165	160	159	159	157	158	158	166	156	157	156	159	155	153	154	152	152	152	152
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Table 2 MBI-0034	BI932139 EST552028 tomato flower, 8 mm to pr	BE202989 EST403011 KV1 Medicago truncatula c	BI469296 sai10a11.y1 Gm-c1053 Glycine max cD	BF258208 HVSMEf0015B16f Hordeum vulgare seed	BG888793 EST514644 cSTD Solanum tuberosum cD	BM307331 sak27h05.y1 Gm-c1075 Glycine max cD	BM521838 sak76f11.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	Bi700385 sag60b11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	BI267267 NF100C06IN1F1070 Insect herbivory M	BF112609 EST440199 tomato breaker fruit Lyco	BI434654 EST537415 P. infestans-challenged I	AI897688 EST267131 tomato ovary, TAMU Lycope	BI928278 EST548167 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	BI929489 EST549378 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	BI927526 EST547415 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	BE923864 EST427633 potato leaves and petiole	BM524672 sal18d07.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	BM524654 sal18b12.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	Bl430562 949057A04.y1 949 - Juvenile leaf an	BM405827 EST580154 potato roots Solanum tube	AV423934 AV423934 Lotus japonicus young plan	BM079070 MEST88-H11.T3 ISUM4-TN Zea mays cDN	AW773742 EST332728 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	AU198263 AU198263 Rice green shoot Oryza sat	BJ158045 BJ158045 full length cDNA library,	BM412174 EST586501 tomato breaker fruit Lyco	BG601044 EST505939 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	AW760534 sl51e09.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	AW720136 LjNEST14h9r Lotus japonicus nodule	BG594217 EST492895 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BE357932 DG1_23_D12.b1_A002 Dark Grown 1 (DG	AW773741 EST332727 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	BE923621 EST427390 potato leaves and petiole
	BI932139	BE202989	BI469296	BF258208	BG888793	BM307331	BM521838	BI700385	BI267267	BF112609	BI434654	AI897688	B1928278	BI929489	BI927526	BE923864	BM524672	BM524654	BI430562	BM405827	AV423934	BM079070	AW773742	AU198263	BJ158045	BM412174	BG601044	AW760534		BG594217	BE357932	AW773741	BE923621
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	4.20E-08	1.20E-07	1.40E-07	1.50E-07	1.60E-07	1.60E-07	1.80E-07	2.50E-07	2.90E-07	3.40E-07	3.80E-07	4.30E-07	5.30E-07	5.50E-07	6.50E-07	1.20E-06	1.30E-06	1.80E-06	2.00E-06	3.20E-06	3.30E-06	3.50E-06	4.40E-06	4.90E-06	6.90E-06	1.10E-05	2.10E-05	3.00E-05	3.20E-05	4.40E-05	4.50E-05	5.30E-05	8.40E-05
	152	156	146	147	147	146	148	144	146	143	143	143	154	141	143	138	151	138	142	136	137	134	153	143	132	132	128	129	136	125	125	129	135
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Table 2 MBI-0034	BE125776 DG1_57_B07.b1_A002 Dark Grown 1 (DG	AW309814 sf25b03.x1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	BG239709 sab74e11.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cD	AV411140 AV411140 Lotus japonicus young plan	AV425818 AV425818 Lotus japonicus young plan	BH439306 BOHGL38TR BOHG Brassica oleracea ge	BG098673 EST463192 sprouting eyes/shoots Sol	BF257835 HVSMEf0014A01f Hordeum vulgare seed	BJ196157 BJ196157 normalized full length cDN	AW394835 sh36a01.y1 Gm-c1017 Glycine max cDN	BM427899 NXRV_006_A04_F NXRV (Nsf Xylem Root	AW620872 sj47g06.y1 Gm-c1033 Glycine max cDN	AW776126 EST335191 DSIL Medicago truncatula	AW720219 LjNEST17b3r Lotus japonicus nodule	AV421337 AV421337 Lotus japonicus young plan	BM441160 EBed02_SQ002_J15_R IGF Barley EBed0	BG643949 EST512143 tomato shoot/meristem Lyc	BG582457 EST484202 GVN Medicago truncatula c	AI779587 EST260466 tomato susceptible, Corne	D15459 RICC0669A Rice callus Oryza sativa cD	Al487942 EST246264 tomato ovary, TAMU Lycope	Al507693 sb10d09.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	AP004116 Oryza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	AW031261 EST274636 tomato callus, TAMU Lycop	BG604965 WHE2325_E05_109ZS Wheat pre-anthesi	AV412906 AV412906 Lotus japonicus young plan	AW164140 Ljirnpest20-626-g4 Ljirnp Lambda Hy	D43486 D43486 Rice callus cDNA (H.Uchimiya)	BG592977 EST491655 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BG149109 48 LIN01 Lupinus luteus cDNA, mRNA	BG040551 NXSI_112_D08_F NXSI (Nsf Xylem Side	BG510489 sac78f02.y1 Gm-c1072 Glycine max cD	BF639276 NF011F11IN1F1092 Insect herbivory M
	BE125776	AW309814	BG239709	AV411140	AV425818	BH439306	BG098673	BF257835	BJ196157	AW394835	BM427899	AW620872	AW776126	AW720219	AV421337	BM441160	BG643949	BG582457	AI779587	D15459	AI487942	AI507693	AP004116	AW031261	BG604965	AV412906	AW164140	D43486	BG592977	BG149109	BG040551	BG510489	BF639276
	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945											
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	0.0001	0.00024	0.00027	0.00037	0.00038	0.00041	0.00076	0.00079	0.0026	0.0029	0.0031	0.0036	0.0045	0.0047	0.0085	0.0087	0.021	0.023	0.023	0.035	0.037	0.041	0.045	0.047	0.053	0.065	0.065	0.077	0.078	0.099	0.1	0.11	0.13
	132	120	118	132	129	131	125	127	109	118	116	109	121	118	117	107	112	120	120	114	66	114	114	108	110	110	112	109	105	96	26	95	94
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Table 2 MBI-0034	BI675167 949079C12.x2 949 - Juvenile leaf an	BG275315 NXSI_142_D09_F NXSI (Nsf Xylem Side	BE446692 WHE1139_D09_H17ZS Wheat etiolated s	BG645337 EST506956 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	AI691406 606015E08.x1 606 - Ear tissue cDNA	BG582452 EST484197 GVN Medicago truncatula c	AW216305 687047G05.x1 687 - Early embryo fro	BM299690 MCR053G12_23908 Ice plant Lambda Un	AI460865 sa70c03.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	AU097090 AU097090 Rice shoot Oryza sativa cD	BM093021 saj04a05.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD	AL383224 MtBC12G03F1 MtBC Medicago truncatul	AW929149 EST337937 tomato flower buds 8 mm t	BM404166 EST578493 potato roots Solanum tube	BM309583 sak64c09.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	BI643921 NXPV_129_D06_F NXPV (Nsf Xylem Plan	BG323043 EM1_14_C04.g1_A002 Embryo 1 (EM1) S	AP003925 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1	AP004562 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P04	BI934755 EST554644 tomato flower, anthesis L	Al441147 sa59d03.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	BH707416 BOHTM48TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	Bl308494 EST529904 GPOD Medicago truncatula	AL375620 MtBB15H05F1 MtBB Medicago truncatul	BF587998 FM1_35_D12.g1_A003 Floral-Induced M	BG051900 RHIZ2_6_C11.g1_A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ2	BM112694 EST560230 potato roots Solanum tube	BI974612 sai70g08.y1 Gm-c1068 Glycine max cD	BI788421 sag70e10.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	AU181026 AU181026 Rice green shoot Oryza sat	AY023527 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5852	BE399704 WHE0041.G04F990703 ITEC WHE Wheat E	BI132051 G130P25Y Populus cambium cDNA libra
	BI675167	BG275315	BE446692	BG645337	AI691406	BG582452	AW216305	BM299690	AI460865	AU097090	BM093021	AL383224	AW929149	BM404166	BM309583	BI643921	BG323043	AP003925	AP004562	BI934755	Al441147	BH707416	BI308494	AL375620	BF587998	BG051900	BM112694	BI974612	BI788421	AU181026	AY023527	BE399704	BI132051
	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945
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	0.28	0.28	0.3	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36
	95	95	91.	91	06	6	6	95	106	06	06	06	90	06	06	06	92	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	104	06
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Table 2 MBI-0034	AY022615 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4940	AY023559 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5884	AW568964 si73f11.y1 Gm-c1031 Glycine max cDN	AU093677 AU093677 Rice callus Oryza sativa c	BF293447 WHE2152_E10_I20ZS Triticum turgidum	BI325443 949038H11.y2 949 - Juvenile leaf an	BM521214 sal12a04.y1 Gm-c1057 Glycine max cD	BG263078 WHE0946_G12_M24ZS Wheat 5-15 DAP sp	BH599467 BOGNL80TF BOGN Brassica oleracea ge	BF293865 WHE2153_H09_P17ZS Triticum turgidum	BF294028 WHE2161_C01_F01ZS Triticum turgidum	Y17623 Lactuca sativa SSR microsatellite seq	Y17629 Lactuca sativa SSR microsatellite seq	BE399219 WHE0032.C01F990514 ITEC WHE Wheat E	BE399375 WHE0035.D07F990516 ITEC WHE Wheat E	. AV627762 AV627762 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii	BE438437 WHE0019.C06R000701 ITEC WHE Wheat E	AW395964 sh01e05.y1 Gm-c1026 Glycine max cDN	AW266214 L30-2919T3 Ice plant Lambda Uni-Zap	AV641772 AV641772 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii	AW348093 GM210001A11E8 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	AV413481 AV413481 Lotus japonicus young plan	AY022617 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4942	Y17618 Lactuca sativa SSR microsatellite seq	BE428321 MTD005.G01F990616 ITEC MTD Durum Wh	AF072898 Triticum monococcum low molecular w	AW034730 EST278532 tomato callus, TAMU Lycop	AV417568 AV417568 Lotus japonicus young plan	BE399956 WHE0044.A11F990602 ITEC WHE Wheat E	Y17621 Lactuca sativa SSR microsatellite seq	BM373703 EBma03_SQ002_G10_R IGF Barley EBma0	BE601230 PI1_90_E07.g1_A002 Pathogen induced	AW307162 sf53e10.y1 Gm-c1009 Glycine max cDN
	AY022615	AY023559	AW568964	AU093677	BF293447	BI325443	BM521214	BG263078	BH599467	BF293865	BF294028	LSA17623	LSA17629	BE399219	BE399375	AV627762	BE438437	AW395964	AW266214	AV641772	AW348093	AV413481	AY022617	LSA17618	BE428321	AF072898	AW034730	AV417568	BE399956	LSA17621	BM373703	BE601230	AW307162
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	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.4
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Table 2 MBI-0034	BG263486 WHE2342_E10_I20ZS Wheat pre-anthesi	Y17625 Lactuca sativa SSR microsatellite seq	AW060104 687002C04.x1 687 - Early embryo fro	Al166086 B007P72U Hybrid aspen plasmid libra	AV626412 AV626412 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii	BE398816 WHE0026.D01F990702 ITEC WHE Wheat E	AV642035 AV642035 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii	AY023334 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5659	AF172409 Pinus taeda clone LC10o2 microsatel	BE438282 WHE0007.A07R000701 ITEC WHE Wheat E	AY023333 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5658	BI203163 AC22R Almond Lambda Zap II cDNA Lib	BE399590 WHE0038.D08F990516 ITEC WHE Wheat E	BE473568 sp52f10.y1 Gm-c1043 Glycine max cDN	BE398786 WHE0025.G02F990702 ITEC WHE Wheat E	AF143970 Pinus taeda microsatellite PtTX3025	BG263024 WHE0946_B09_C18ZS Wheat 5-15 DAP sp	AY022967 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5292	BE428189 MTD004.C07F990616 ITEC MTD Durum Wh	Y17615 Lactuca sativa SSR microsatellite seq	AY022273 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4598	AY023670 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5995	BE399860 WHE0041.B04F990703 ITEC WHE Wheat E	AY022534 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4859	BG316001 sab88d01.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cD	Y17622 Lactuca sativa SSR microsatellite seq	Bi928792 EST548681 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	BF293320 WHE2155_B12_C23ZS Triticum turgidum	BE604742 WHE1713-1716_104_104ZS Wheat heat s	AY023479 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5804	Y17631 Lactuca sativa SSR microsatellite seq	BJ163808 BJ163808 full length cDNA library,	BF294040 WHE2161_D10_H19ZS Triticum turgidum
	BG263486	LSA17625	AW060104	AI166086	AV626412	BE398816	AV642035	AY023334	AF172409	BE438282	AY023333	BI203163	BE399590	BE473568	BE398786	AF143970	BG263024	AY022967	BE428189	LSA17615	AY022273	AY023670	BE399860	AY022534	BG316001	LSA17622	B1928792	BF293320	BE604742	AY023479	LSA17631	BJ163808	BF294040
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į			Table 2 MBI-0034				
<u>5</u>	G1945	AY022413	AY022413 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4738	?	06	0.4	-
9	G1945	AI163924	Al163924 A051P41U Hybrid aspen plasmid libra	?	94	0.4	-
<u>ত</u>	G1945	AY022275	AY022275 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4600	-	90	0.41	_
5	G1945	BF428793	BF428793 WHE1711_E08_J15ZS Wheat heat stress	က္	90	0.41	-
5	G1945	AW234929	AW234929 sf20g11.y1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	က	06	0.41	-
2	G1945	BF293713	BF293713 WHE2154_B05_D10ZS Triticum turgidum	-	06	0.41	-
5	G1945	AY023357	AY023357 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5682	ကု	06	0.42	-
9	G1945	BE590468	BE590468 WHE0854_F11_L22ZS Wheat 20-45 DAP s	?	06	0.43	-
9	G1945	AY023676	AY023676 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG6001	က	06	0.43	-
5	G1945	BF293469	BF293469 WHE2152_G11_M22ZS Triticum turgidum	ကု	90	0.43	-
5	G1945	AY022412	AY022412 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4737	Ņ	6	0.43	-
5	G1945	BI317506	Bl317506 saf66h01.y1 Gm-c1078 Glycine max cD	Ņ	96	0.43	-
<u>5</u>	G1945	AF143968	AF143968 Pinus taeda microsatellite PtTX3019	T	06	0.43	-
<u>G</u>			AY022410 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4735	?	06	0.44	-
<u>5</u>		AY022411	AY022411 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4736	ņ	90	0.44	-
<u>5</u>		AY023335	AY023335 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5660	-	06	0.44	-
<u>5</u>		AY023675	AY023675 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG6000	က	06	0.44	-
5		AY023674	AY023674 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5999	က	06	0.44	-
5	G1945	LSA17628	Y17628 Lactuca sativa SSR microsatellite seq	ကု	06	0.44	-
5		AI442433	Al442433 sa26h01.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	?	6	0.44	-
ઉ		AF354407	AF354407 Corymbia variegata clone EMCRC27 mi	က	06	0.44	-
Ë	G1945	AI745835	AI745835 605074A05.x1 605 - Endosperm cDNA I	က	06	0.44	-
G	G1945	AW284547	AW284547 LG1_270_E03.g1_A002 Light Grown 1 (က	86	0.45	-
ĕ	G1945	AY023332	AY023332 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5657	-	06	0.45	-
<u>5</u>	G1945	BJ203431	BJ203431 BJ203431 normalized full length cDN	-	95	0.45	-
<u>5</u>	G1945	AY023558	AY023558 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5883	2	06	0.45	-
ĕ		AY023672	AY023672 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5997	က	90	0.45	-
હેં		AY023673	AY023673 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5998	က	06	0.45	-
g		AF143966	AF143966 Pinus taeda microsatellite PtTX3013	7	06	0.45	-
<u>G</u>		AY022640	AY022640 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4965	ဇှ	06	0.46	-
<u>2</u>		AY023540	AY023540 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5865	2	06	0.46	-
<u>G</u>		AY022274	AY022274 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4599	Ţ	06	0.46	-
915	G1945	AY022613	AY022613 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4938	ကု	90	0.46	-

0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46		0.46	0.46 1	0.46 1 0.46 1 0.47 1	0.46 1 0.46 1 0.47 1	0.46 1 0.46 1 0.47 1 0.47 1	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.47 1 0.47	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.47 0.48 1	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.47 0.48 1 0.48	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.47 0.48 1 0.48 1 0.49	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.47 1 0.48 1 0.49 1 0.49	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.47 0.48 0.49 0.49 0.5	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.47 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.5 1	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.47 0.48 0.48 1 0.49 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5	0.46 1 0.46 1 0.46 0.47 1 0.48 1 0.49 1 0.5 1 0.51 1 0.51 1 0.51 1 0.51 1 0.51 1 0.51 1 0.51 1 0.51 1	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.47 0.48 0.49 0.5 0.5 1 0.51 1 0.56 1 0.51 1 0.51	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.59 1 0.51 1 0.51 1 0.52 1	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.53 1 0.66 1 0.7 1 0.7 1 0.8 0.8 1 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8	0.46 1 0.46 1 0.46 0.47 1 0.48 1 0.59 1 0.51 1 0.53	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.47 0.48 0.49 0.5 0.5 0.5 1 0.51 0.53 0.53 0.53 1 0.53 0.54 0.55 0.5	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.5 0.5 1 0.51 0.53 1 0.53 0.53 1 0.53 1 0.53 1 0.53 1 0.53 1 0.53 0.54 0.55	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.51 0.51 0.51 0.53 0.54 0.55	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.49 0.5 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.49 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	0.46 0.46 0.47 0.48 0.48 0.49 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.53 0.54 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.56 0.57 0.57 0.58 0.59
06	91	103	90	6	06	90	90	90	8	6	96	92	93	88	100	66	92	6	6	66	06	06	6	6	96	102	06	06	06	06	06	92
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1 aDIC Z INLB I-UU34 AY022641 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4966	BM309016 sak53e05.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	BI958830 HVSMEn0016M17f Hordeum vulgare rach	AY023671 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5996	AY022965 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5290	AY022966 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5291	AY023223 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5548	AY022337 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG4662	Y17617 Lactuca sativa SSR microsatellite seq	AY023539 Oryza sativa microsatellite MRG5864	BE398931 WHE0028.A05F990514 ITEC WHE Wheat E	AW509821 ga66a12.y1 Moss EST library PPU Phy	BF429199 WHE1709_F06_K11ZS Wheat heat stress	BG323086 EM1_14_G01.g1_A002 Embryo 1 (EM1) S	AW622868 EST306938 tomato flower buds 3-8 mm	AW060035 660015F03.x1 660 - Mixed stages of	AL370373 MtBA37D08F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	BF429042 WHE1704_D08_H16ZS Wheat heat stress	BM417507 952018C02.y1 952 - BMS tissue from	BG604726 WHE0941_E01_I01ZS Wheat 5-15 DAP sp	AV396249 AV396249 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii	BE591107 WHE0861_B02_D03ZS Wheat 20-45 DAP s	BH126759 BARC-Satt593 Size-selected soybean	BE398712 WHE0024.D06F990702 ITEC WHE Wheat E	BI126966 I083P82P Populus leaf cDNA library	M61192 Z.mays spontaneous deletion sequence	Al637171 603001G03.x1 603 - stressed root cD	AF143975 Pinus taeda microsatellite PtTX3037	BE399960 WHE0044.B09F990602 ITEC WHE Wheat E	AJ252882 Vitis labrusca VMC4D4 microsatellit	AJ252883 Vitis vinifera cv Syrah VMC4D4 micr	AJ252884 Vitis vinifera cv Cabernet Sauvigno	BG126055 EST471701 tomato shoot/meristem Lyc
AY022641	BM309016	B1958830	AY023671	AY022965	AY022966	AY023223	AY022337	LSA17617	AY023539	BE398931	AW509821	BF429199	BG323086	AW622868	AW060035	AL370373	BF429042		BG604726	AV396249	BE591107	BH126759	BE398712	B1126966	MZEWXBA	AI637171	AF143975	BE399960	VLA252882	VVI252883	VVI252884	BG126055
G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945		G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945
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Table 2 MBI-0034	BG463632 EM1_50_A11.g1_A002 Embryo 1 (EM1) S	BG262740 WHE0940_F10_L20ZS Wheat 5-15 DAP sp	BE611882 sr01b07.y1 Gm-c1049 Glycine max cDN	Al563542 EST00666 watermelon lambda zap libr	Al164563 A065P06U Hybrid aspen plasmid libra	AV626112 AV626112 Chlamydomonas reinhardtii	AJ252876 Vitis amurensis VMC4D4 microsatelli	AJ252875 Vitis berlandieri VMC4D4 microsatel	AJ252873 Vitis riparia VMC4D4 microsatellite	AJ252874 Vitis rotundifolia VMC4D4 microsate	AJ252877 Vitis rupestris VMC4D4 microsatelli	AJ252878 Vitis vinifera cv Sultanina VMC4D4	BI472047 sah98g04.y1 Gm-c1050 Glycine max cD	AJ252880 Parthenocissus quinquefolia VMC4D4	AJ252879 Vitis arizonica VMC4D4 microsatelli	BJ158144 BJ158144 full length cDNA library,	AI164229 A057P61U Hybrid aspen plasmid libra	BF293975 WHE2162_C12_F24ZS Triticum turgidum	hypothetical protein~similar to Arabidopsi	AC060755_3 putative AT-Hook DNA-binding pr	SAP1 protein	AC007789_8 hypothetical protein	DNA-binding PD1-like protein	T06582 probable DNA-binding protein - gard	DNA-binding protein PD1	T06584 probable DNA-binding protein - gard	S14971 extensin class I (clone wY) - tomato	extensin (class I)	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	somatic embryogenesis receptor-like kinase	extensin	S22697 extensin - Volvox carteri (fragment)	S14075 extensin class II (clone ii 1.2) - to
	BG463632	BG262740	BE611882	AI563542	AI164563	AV626112	VAM252876	VBE252875	VRI252873	VRO252874	VRU252877	VVI252878	BI472047	PQU252880	VAR252879	BJ158144	AI164229	BF293975	GI-15528814	GI-12643044	GI-4165183	GI-5042445	GI-2213534	GI-7488826	GI-2213536	GI-7488825	GI-100214	GI-1345535	GI-8099121	GI-13897322	GI-21992	GI-81286	GI-100216
	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945
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	0.19	0.25	0.28	0.33	0.33	0.42	0.48	0.48	99.0	0.68	0.68	69.0	69.0	0.71	0.84	0.87	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.94	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99
	22	20	74	85	85	62	49	49	9	9	09	47	47	4	71	71	64	84	61	61	78	78	78	78	29	29	73	74	74	83	83	28	28
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Table 2 MBI-0034	extensin (class II)	extensin	unknown	cysteine-rich extensin-like protein-2	B48232 cysteine-rich extensin-like protein	this transcript covers in divergent orient	extensin (class I)	S14973 extensin class I (clone uG) - tomat	hydroxyproline-rich protein	1908433A Hyp-rich glycoprotein [Helianthus	T12698 extensin - common sunflower	S14972 extensin class I (clone w6) - tomato	extensin (class I)	S59482 hydroxyproline-rich cell wall glyco	PQ0474 pistil extensin-like protein precur	Pistil extensin like protein, partial CDS	contains ESTs AU032297(R3855),(R3855)~unkn	AF213696_1 FH protein NFH2	extensin	T09965 extensin CYC17 precursor - Madagasc	proline-rich cell wall protein	proline-rich cell wall protein	T10737 extensin-like cell wall protein - s	T09854 proline-rich cell wall protein - up	extensin	extensin-like proline-rich protein RiP-5	AF213695_1 FH protein NFH1	proline rich protein	S53504 extensin-like protein S3 - alfalfa	putative extensin-like protein [Oryza sativa]	putative extensin-like protein [Oryza sativa]	nodulin	nodulin-45
	GI-1345538	GI-2108256	GI-6103625	GI-310925	GI-539030	GI-6624712	GI-4467884	GI-7488997	GI-168237	GI-445130	GI-7442098	GI-100213	GI-1345536	GI-2129866	GI-322760	GI-19917	GI-18844779	GI-6691125	GI-1486265	GI-7442095	GI-435039	GI-451544	GI-7441828	GI-7441829	GI-2108258	GI-6942015	GI-6691123	GI-535586	GI-1084362	GI-9711862	GI-13161443	GI-169880	GI-311928
	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945			G1945		G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945
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	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.991	0.997	0.999	0.9993	9666.0	9666.0	9666.0	0.9997	0.99991	0.99991	0.99991	8.10E-61	8.80E-50	5.30E-42	3.40E-39	8.00E-39	2.40E-38	2.30E-37	6.80E-37	6.90E-37	7.70E-37	5.20E-36	5.20E-36	1.30E-35	5.70E-35	8.60E-35	1.40E-34	1.60E-34	4.20E-34	8.80E-34
	28	85	85	73	22	47	26	75	72	29	72	49	64	64	645	540	466	44	437	440	423	419	418	418	418	418	406	400	333	398	404	400	397
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Table 2 MBI-0034	S34260 nodulin-45 - narrow-leaved blue lupine	somatic regenerator RegA	somatic regenerator RegA	arabinogalactan-protein	hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein	lectin=chitin-binding protein [Solanum tub	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	cysteine-rich extensin-like protein-4	SERK2 protein [Zea mays]	D48232 cysteine-rich extensin-like protein	A33647 sulfated surface glycoprotein 185	SSGP_VOLCA SULFATED SURFACE GLYCOPROTEIN 1	SULFATED SURFACE GLYCOPROTEIN 185	BH480897 BOGRA01TF BOGR Brassica oleracea ge	BG646893 EST508512 HOGA Medicago truncatula	BG647027 EST508646 HOGA Medicago truncatula	BI426899 sag08g12.y1 Gm-c1080 Glycine max cD	BF650426 NF096G12EC1F1098 Elicited cell cult	AP004020 Oryza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	AW574000 EST316591 GVN Medicago truncatula c	Bl308126 EST529536 GPOD Medicago truncatula	BG647144 EST508763 HOGA Medicago truncatula	AW774484 EST333635 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	AP003891 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1	AP004587 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P05	BG581882 EST483618 GVN Medicago truncatula c	BH566718 BOHCV23TR BOHC Brassica oleracea ge	BH510717 BOGGW07TF BOGG Brassica oleracea ge	BE432188 EST398717 tomato breaker fruit, TIG	AL662981 Oryza sativa chromosome 4 clone OSJ	AP004165 Oryza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	AP003526 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone P05
	GI-421877	GI-4324621	GI-4324623	GI-559557	GI-397517	GI-347457	GI-688080	GI-15290046	GI-310929	GI-13897310	GI-539032	GI-99441	GI-134920	GI-1405821	BH480897	BG646893	BG647027	BI426899	BF650426	AP004020	AW574000	Bl308126		AW774484	AP003891	AP004587	BG581882	BH566718	BH510717	BE432188	OSJN00182		AP003526
	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945	G1945			G2155			G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155				G2155	G2155
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			Table 2 MBI-0034				
7	G2155	AP004757	AP004757 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone P06	ကု	383	6.20E-33	-
7	G2155	BG134451	BG134451 EST467343 tomato crown gall Lycoper	-	379	1.30E-32	_
7	G2155	BH730050	BH730050 BOMEB22TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	<u>.</u>	377	1.40E-32	-
7	G2155	AW278127	AW278127 sf40a09.y1 Gm-c1009 Glycine max cDN	-	379	1.50E-32	-
7	G2155	BH419879	BH419879 BOGGX69TF BOGG Brassica oleracea ge	?	376	1.90E-32	-
7	G2155	BM110212	BM110212 EST557748 potato roots Solanum tube	-	375	2.70E-32	-
7	G2155	BI924382	BI924382 EST544271 tomato flower, buds 0-3 m	က	376	3.20E-32	-
7	G2155	BH660108	BH660108 BOHVI48TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	7	373	3.80E-32	_
7	G2155	AP004635	AP004635 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P06	-5	379	7.10E-32	-
7	G2155	AP004698	AP004698 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P04	8	379	7.10E-32	-
7	G2155	BI699513	BI699513 sag37g08.y1 Gm-c1081 Glycine max cD	2	372	8.30E-32	-
7		AL366947	AL366947 MtBA11B10F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	-	369	1.70E-31	-
7	G2155	BH550632	BH550632 BOGUC18TR BOGU Brassica oleracea ge	-5	364	3.20E-31	-
7		BH729110	BH729110 BOHVN82TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	-5	358	1.80E-30	-
7	G2155	BI971972	Bl971972 sag84f09.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	_	358	2.30E-30	-
7		AV411735	AV411735 AV411735 Lotus japonicus young plan	-	354	7.50E-30	_
7		AW596625	AW596625 sj14f10.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cDN	8	353	7.80E-30	-
7		AW980581	AW980581 EST391734 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	352	8.50E-30	-
7		BG583687	BG583687 EST485440 GVN Medicago truncatula c	2	346	3.00E-29	-
7		BH717588	BH717588 BOMDB19TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	2	343	7.60E-29	-
7	22	BH664974	BH664974 BOMBC11TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	7	341	9.50E-29	-
7		AP003683	AP003683 Oryza sativa genomic DNA, chromosom	ဗ	347	1.70E-28	-
7	22	BG045781	BG045781 saa06a11.y1 Gm-c1058 Glycine max cD	က	342	1.80E-28	-
7	G2155	BI321563	Bl321563 saf12g07.y3 Gm-c1076 Glycine max cD	_	337	3.70E-28	-
2		BH481983	BH481983 BOGYI73TR BOGY Brassica oleracea ge	7	335	4.30E-28	-
7	G2155	BE203784	BE203784 EST396460 KV0 Medicago truncatula c	7	337	4.50E-28	-
7	G2155	BH513264	BH513264 BOHQC93TR BOHQ Brassica oleracea ge	ကု	334	5.30E-28	-
7		BH596283	BH596283 BOGBL42TR BOGB Brassica oleracea ge	7	333	7.20E-28	-
7	Ğ2155 <i>'</i>	AW776082	AW776082 EST335147 DSIL Medicago truncatula	က	334	7.30E-28	-
7		BF004270	BF004270 EST432768 KV1 Medicago truncatula c	ო	333	1.20E-27	-
7	G2155	BE805340	BE805340 ss41d08.y1 Gm-c1061 Glycine max cDN	-	332	1.80E-27	-
7		BH685875	BH685875 BOMBO90TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	·	327	3.80E-27	-
7	G2155	BF254863	BF254863 HVSMEf0005E05f Hordeum vulgare seed	7	323	1.00E-26	-

	BH550963 BOHQE85TR BOHQ Brassica oleracea ge Al960613 sc86h10.y1 Gm-c1018 Glycine max cDN BM526396 sal40g01.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD AW350603 GM210008B10B12 Gm-r1021 Glycine max BI419871 LjNEST17a9r Lotus japonicus nodule BF067277 st37f11.y1 Gm-c1067 Glycine max cD BG881387 sae81e03.y1 Gm-c1067 Glycine max cD BM523502 sam84f06.y2 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD BH419964 BOGQ128TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge BH419964 BOGQ128TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge BH459056 BOGKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge BH972076 sag55e11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD BH688757 BOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac BH688757 BOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	ņ — ю τ α ю ю — ю τ α ѝ α α α	320 318 317 315 307 306 306 303 300 300 299	1.60E-26 4.50E-26 5.10E-26 8.20E-26 1.40E-25 5.90E-25 6.70E-25 1.00E-24 1.10E-24 1.40E-24 2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	286h10.y1 Gm-c1018 Glycine max cDN sal40g01.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD GM210008B10B12 Gm-r1021 Glycine max NEST17a9r Lotus japonicus nodule 137f11.y1 Gm-c1067 Glycine max cD sae81e03.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD sam84f06.y2 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD SAT334023 KV3 Medicago truncatula c SOGQI28TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge 1955e11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD SOGKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge SOGKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge GST315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula 1985g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD SOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac SOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac SOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	- 6 7 8 6 6 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	318 317 315 316 307 306 305 303 300 300 299	4.50E-26 5.10E-26 8.20E-26 1.40E-25 5.90E-25 6.70E-25 1.00E-24 1.10E-24 1.40E-24 2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	sal40g01.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD GM210008B10B12 Gm-r1021 Glycine max NEST17a9r Lotus japonicus nodule 137f11.y1 Gm-c1067 Glycine max cD sae81e03.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD sam84f06.y2 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD SOGQI28TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge 1455511.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD 14555611.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD 15655611.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD 157315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula 1565511.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD 157315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula 157315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula 157590294 KV2 Medicago truncatula c	ог о о о — о т о у о о о	317 316 316 307 306 308 303 300 300 300 299	5.10E-26 5.90E-26 8.20E-25 1.40E-25 6.70E-25 1.00E-24 1.10E-24 1.40E-24 2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	GM210008B10B12 Gm-r1021 Glycine max NEST17a9r Lotus japonicus nodule 137f11.y1 Gm-c1067 Glycine max cDN sae81e03.y1 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD sam84f06.y2 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD SOGQI28TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge 14655e11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD 157315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula 1685g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	T 0 0 0 - 0 T 0 7 0 0 0	315 316 307 307 308 303 300 300 299	5.90E-26 8.20E-26 1.40E-25 5.90E-25 1.00E-24 1.10E-24 2.20E-24 2.20E-24 3.10E-24 3.10E-24
	NEST17a9r Lotus japonicus nodule 137f11.y1 Gm-c1067 Glycine max cDN 137f11.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD 138f16.y2 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD 1587334023 KV3 Medicago truncatula c 1587334023 KV3 Medicago truncatula c 1685611.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD 1685711.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD 1787590294 KV2 Medicago truncatula	0 0 0 - 0 - 0 9 0 0 0	316 314 307 306 308 303 300 301 299	8.20E-26 1.40E-25 5.90E-25 6.70E-24 1.10E-24 1.40E-24 2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	t37f1.y1 Gm-c1067 Glycine max cDN sae81e03.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD sam84f06.y2 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD EST334023 KV3 Medicago truncatula c 30GQI28TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge tg55e11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD 30GKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge EST315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula tg85g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD 30MDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac SOMDL66TF BO_2_3_RB Brassica olerac	пп-п <u>-</u> ппчпп	314 307 306 305 303 301 300 299	1.40E-25 5.90E-25 6.70E-25 1.00E-24 1.10E-24 1.40E-24 2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	sae81e03.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD sam84f06.y2 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD EST334023 KV3 Medicago truncatula c SOGQI28TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge tg55e11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD SOGKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge EST315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula tg85g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD SOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	ω − ω ⊤ α γ α α α	307 306 306 303 303 301 301	5.90E-25 6.70E-25 1.00E-24 1.10E-24 1.40E-24 2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	sam84f06.y2 Gm-c1087 Glycine max cD EST334023 KV3 Medicago truncatula c 3OGQI28TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge 4g55e11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD 3OGKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge EST315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula 4g85g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD 3OMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac 5ST590294 KV2 Medicago truncatula c	- 6 7 6 7 6 6 7	306 305 303 301 300 299 299	6.70E-25 1.00E-24 1.10E-24 1.40E-24 2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	EST334023 KV3 Medicago truncatula c 30GQI28TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge 4955e11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD 50GKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge 50GKX90TR Medicago truncatula 585311.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD 50MDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac 55590294 KV2 Medicago truncatula c	0 7 0 9 0 0 0	306 305 300 301 299	1.00E-24 1.10E-24 1.40E-24 2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	30GQI28TF BOGQ Brassica oleracea ge 1g55e11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD 30GKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge EST315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula 1g85g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD 30MDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	T 00 90 00 00	300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300	1.10E-24 1.40E-24 2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	ig55e11.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD SOGKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge EST315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula tg85g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD SOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	0 7 0 0 0 0	303 300 301 299 299	1.40E-24 2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	SOGKX90TR BOGK Brassica oleracea ge EST315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula tg85g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD SOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	0 0 0 0	300 300 299 299	2.20E-24 2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	EST315872 DSIR Medicago truncatula tg85g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD 3OMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac EST590294 KV2 Medicago truncatula c	0 0 0	301 300 299 296	2.50E-24 3.10E-24
	ig85g11.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD SOMDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac EST590294 KV2 Medicago truncatula c	0 0	300 299 296	3.10E-24
	30MDL66TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac -ST590294 KV2 Medicago truncatula c	8	299	2 500 24
	EST590294 KV2 Medicago truncatula c		296	3.30F-74
	•	ကု)	5.70E-24
	BH669958 BOMEJ12TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	· -	297	8.60E-24
	AW761430 sl67d09.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	7	296	1.10E-23
	BG583651 EST485403 GVN Medicago truncatula c	က	193	2.50E-23
	AP004680 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone OSJ	7	177	5.60E-23
	AW621455 EST312253 tomato root during/after	8	284	1.20E-22
	AW349284 GM210004B21H7 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	Ċ	280	2.90E-22
_ ,	BE999313 EST431036 GVSN Medicago truncatula	-	273	1.90E-21
	BE998262 EST429985 GVSN Medicago truncatula	8	270	4.70E-21
	AI736668 sb32a03.y1 Gm-c1012 Glycine max cDN	2	262	3.10E-20
	BJ203193 BJ203193 normalized full length cDN	-	156	5.00E-20
	BJ189956 BJ189956 normalized full length cDN	က	259	6.20E-20
AW349908 AW349908 G	AW349908 GM210006A20F9 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	ကု	257	9.90E-20
4 494847 A 494847 sb0	AI494847 sb06b09.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	-	258	1.00E-19
	AW780525 sI72a07.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	-	259	1.00E-19
BH430946 BH430946 BC	BH430946 BOHSM94TF BOHS Brassica oleracea ge	7	256	1.20E-19
BH679922 BH679922 BC	BH679922 BOMN092TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	ဗ	254	1.60E-19

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Tab	

			Table 2 INIDI-0034				
	G2155	AV422959	AV422959 AV422959 Lotus japonicus young plan	N	256	1.70E-19	-
	G2155	AV422634	AV422634 AV422634 Lotus japonicus young plan	က	256	1.70E-19	
	G2155	BG465540	BG465540 RHIZ2_45_G09.b1_A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ	က	252	4.00E-19	-
	G2155	BM525692	BM525692 sak62d03.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	-	251	4.60E-19	-
	G2155	BI435896	BI435896 EST538657 P. infestans-challenged I	ო	252	5.80E-19	_
	G2155	Al965992	Al965992 sc25a12.y1 Gm-c1013 Glycine max cDN	ო	250	5.90E-19	-
	G2155	BE020549	BE020549 sm45a11.y1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	က	247	2.10E-18	_
	G2155	AW648634	AW648634 EST327184 tomato germinating seedli	က	244	2.60E-18	-
	G2155	BG599840	BG599840 EST504735 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	2	150	3.20E-18	7
	G2155	AW348874	AW348874 GM210010A10G1 Gm-r1021 Glycine max	ç-	242	3.20E-18	-
	G2155	BI974724	BI974724 sai72b06.y1 Gm-c1068 Glycine max cD	-	243	3.30E-18	-
	G2155	AP003938	AP003938 Oryza sativa chromosome 6 clone OJ1	ņ	249	4.30E-18	-
	G2155	AP004303	AP004303 Oryza sativa chromosome 7 clone P04	2	249	4.30E-18	-
	G2155	AP003917	AP003917 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1	က	156	5.80E-18	7
	G2155	BG644865	BG644865 EST506484 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	2	239	6.30E-18	-
	G2155	BG600318	BG600318 EST505213 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	-	243	6.30E-18	-
7	G2155	BF588135	BF588135 FM1_38_B09.b1_A003 Floral-Induced M	က	238	1.20E-17	-
	G2155	BE496294	BE496294 NXCI_022_C11_F NXCI (Nsf Xylem Comp	-	234	3.50E-17	-
	G2155	BG132224	BG132224 EST465116 tomato crown gall Lycoper	2	232	5.60E-17	-
	G2155	AW647786	AW647786 EST326240 tomato germinating seedli	က	230	8.10E-17	-
	G2155	AV415346	AV415346 AV415346 Lotus japonicus young plan	က	231	8.60E-17	-
	G2155	BI970749	BI970749 GM830011A20H08 Gm-r1083 Glycine max	-	228	1.00E-16	-
	G2155	Bi321153	Bl321153 saf48b01.y3 Gm-c1077 Glycine max cD	-	222	5.20E-16	-
	G2155	AW672482	AW672482 LG1_360_E08.b1_A002 Light Grown 1 (က	222	5.60E-16	-
	G2155	BE342838	BE342838 EST395682 potato stolon, Cornell Un	-	221	6.70E-16	-
	G2155	BH491363	BH491363 BOGPS71TR BOGP Brassica oleracea ge	··	219	8.30E-16	-
	G2155	BE822274	BE822274 GM700017A10A4 Gm-r1070 Glycine max	.	219	8.50E-16	-
	G2155	AV933535	AV933535 AV933535 K. Sato unpublished cDNA I	-	215	2.70E-15	-
	G2155	AI522913	AI522913 sa91h08.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	-	216	2.90E-15	-
	G2155	BI406306	BI406306 159E11 Mature tuber lambda ZAP Sola	-	215	3.00E-15	-
	G2155	AW761107	AW761107 sl63c09.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	-	217	3.00E-15	-
	G2155	BG241750	BG241750 RHIZ2_50_G05.b1_A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ	ო	215	3.80E-15	-
	G 2155	BI139442	BI139442 F131P74Y Populus flower cDNA librar	-	214	4.20E-15	-

,		Table 2 MBI-0034				
G2155	표	BH173434 0104B13 maize genomic ORF library F	-	216	4.40E-15	-
G2155		BG589060 EST490869 MHRP- Medicago truncatula	-	509	1.00E-14	_
G2155	BH588550	BH588550 BOHOI48TR BOHO Brassica oleracea ge	ç.	209	1.20E-14	_
G2155	BE600816	BE600816 PI1_90_E07.b1_A002 Pathogen induced	က	209	1.30E-14	_
G2155	BG593477	BG593477 EST492155 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	က	208	1.70E-14	_
G2155	BG596340	BG596340 EST495018 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	က	203	4.90E-14	_
G2155	BM322182	BM322182 PIC1_1_A05.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	2	202	6.80E-14	
G2155	BM322317	BM322317 PIC1_3_A06.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	2	202	6.80E-14	_
G2155	BM322320	BM322320 PIC1_3_A09.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	2	202	7.10E-14	_
G2155		BM322319 PIC1_3_A08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	0	202	7.50E-14	_
G2155	BF324870	BF324870 su17c07.y1 Gm-c1066 Glycine max cDN	-	202	8.90E-14	_
G2155	BM322185	BM322185 PIC1_1_A08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	2	202	9.10E-14	_
G2155		BM322192 PIC1_1_B08.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	2	202	9.10E-14	•
G2155		BM322318 PIC1_3_A07.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	7	202	9.10E-14	-
G2155		BG441060 GA_Ea0011119f Gossypium arboreum 7	က	199	1.00E-13	•
G2155	AP003074	AP003074 Oryza sativa genomic DNA, chromosom	7	206	1.50E-13	•
G2155	AC007789	AC007789 Oryza sativa BAC OSJNBa0049B20 geno	7	206	1.50E-13	•
G2155	BE445433	BE445433 WHE1136_A09_B18ZS Wheat etiolated s	7	199	1.60E-13	•
G2155	BE609898	BE609898 sq46e12.y1 Gm-c1019 Glycine max cDN	က	199	1.60E-13	,
G2155	PSDBLPPD1	X98739 P.sativum mRNA encoding DNA-binding P	-	202	1.70E-13	•
G2155	BE442709	BE442709 WHE1105_B09_C17ZS Wheat etiolated s	က	198	2.00E-13	•
G2155	BI786439	BI786439 sai49b05.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD	-	197	2.70E-13	•
G2155	BE600623	BE600623 PI1_89_D08.b1_A002 Pathogen induced	က	197	2.90E-13	•
G2155	AMA132349	AJ132349 Antirrhinum majus mRNA for SAP1 pro	က	198	3.10E-13	Ψ-
G2155	AI522924	Al522924 sa92b03.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	7	197	3.20E-13	_
G2155	BE643892	BE643892 NXCI_048_F12_F NXCI (Nsf Xylem Comp	က	197	3.40E-13	-
G2155	BM094108	BM094108 sah25e08.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	-	195	4.60E-13	
G2155	BG651836	BG651836 sad61f05.y1 Gm-c1051 Glycine max cD	က	195	4.70E-13	•
G2155	$\overline{}$	X98738 P.sativum mRNA encoding DNA-binding p	-	199	4.80E-13	•-
G2155	AW455702	AW455702 707090A08.x1 707 - Mixed adult tiss	က	194	4.90E-13	
G2155	BE496149	BE496149 WHE1262_H03_P06ZS Secale cereale an	7	195	5.00E-13	_
G2155	BM086350	BM086350 sah38h08.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	က	194	5.20E-13	_
G2155	AW928863	AW928863 EST337651 tomato flower buds 8 mm t	က	193	6.80E-13	_

	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	_	•
	7.40E-13	7.80E-13	7.90E-13	1.10E-12	1.10E-12	1.20E-12	1.20E-12	1.60E-12	2.30E-12	2.40E-12	2.50E-12	2.80E-12	4.70E-12	7.20E-12	8.50E-12	1.10E-11	1.10E-11	1.10E-11	1.30E-11	2.30E-11	2.40E-11	2.50E-11	2.90E-11	2.90E-11	3.30E-11	3.50E-11	3.70E-11	4.40E-11	6.30E-11	6.60E-11	7.00E-11	7.20E-11	7 505 44
	191	194	192	190	191	192	194	190	188	188	188	187	192	183	182	182	182	183	180	178	178	178	177	179	177	177	175	177	174	176	175	174	175
	က	2	-	က	2	7	2	8	2	က	ო	က	7	8	က	8	-	8	8	8	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2		က	c
Table 2 MBI-0034	AW448258 BRY_1522 BRY Triticum aestivum cDNA	BM322184 PIC1_1_A07.b1_A002 Pathogen-infecte	BI946361 01104 leafy spurge Lambda HybriZAP	BG350206 084D10 Mature tuber lambda ZAP Sola	BI972355 sag90d06.y1 Gm-c1084 Glycine max cD	D42950 D42950 Rice callus cDNA (H.Uchimiya)	BM173594 900948 Avicennia marina leaf cDNA L	AW622329 EST313127 tomato root during/after	BE442615 WHE1101_G09_M17ZS Wheat etiolated s	BE555817 sp94c01.y1 Gm-c1045 Glycine max cDN	BE330349 so77e09.y1 Gm-c1040 Glycine max cDN	BI788210 sag68a10.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	AP004319 Oryza sativa chromosome 1 clone B10	AW776953 EST336018 DSIL Medicago truncatula	AL508367 AL508367 Hordeum vulgare Barke deve	BF187248 EST443535 potato stolon, Cornell Un	AW066510 660015F03.y1 660 - Mixed stages of	AW596434 sj12d05.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cDN	BH732637 BOMBI03TF BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	AV917319 AV917319 K. Sato unpublished cDNA I	BI074657 IP1_14_F04.b1_A002 Immature pannicl	BE591277 WHE1655-1658_J17_J17ZS Wheat heat s	BI266587 NF099D09IN1F1078 Insect herbivory M	BM371214 EBro04_SQ003_M20_R IGF Barley EBro0	BG240061 OV1_17_D10.b1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	BG240043 OV1_17_B12.b1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	Bl929403 EST549292 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	BG240220 OV1_19_D02.b1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	BM136003 WHE2604_D04_H08ZS Wheat Fusarium gr	AV410107 AV410107 Lotus japonicus young plan	BF429428 WHE1803_A09_B17ZS Secale cereale an	AW132605 se06d10.y1 Gm-c1013 Glycine max cDN	BE807468 ss22h03 v1 Gm-c1047 Glycine max cDN
	AW448258	BM322184	B1946361	BG350206	BI972355	D42950	BM173594	AW622329	BE442615	BE555817	BE330349	BI788210	AP004319	AW776953	AL508367	BF187248	AW066510	AW596434	BH732637	AV917319	BI074657	BE591277	BI266587	BM371214	BG240061	BG240043	BI929403	BG240220	BM136003	AV410107	BF429428		RFR07468
	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155		G2155	G2155			G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155			G2155					-	G2155
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

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	1.00E-10	1.30E-10	1.30E-10	1.40E-10	1.40E-10	1.50E-10	1.60E-10	1.80E-10	2.30E-10	2.80E-10	2.80E-10	3.40E-10	3.60E-10	7.00E-10	1.00E-09	1.00E-09	1.30E-09	1.80E-09	2.30E-09	3.20E-09	4.10E-09	8.00E-09	1.10E-08	1.40E-08	1.50E-08	1.60E-08	2.40E-08	2.50E-08	3.20E-08	3.30E-08	4.70E-08	4.80E-08	6.10E-08
	171	172	171	171	171	172	171	173	169	167	169	167	166	165	164	164	162	161	160	158	159	154	160	156	153	152	150	150	150	150	157	147	146
	ကု	7	က	2	က	က	က	2	-	8	က	-	-	-	က	က	-	-	က	8	-	-	7	-	-	က	7	8	8	က	8	က	_
Table 2 MBI-0034	BH596271 BOGBL42TF BOGB Brassica oleracea ge	AW906401 EST342523 potato stolon, Cornell Un	AI881841 606074A03.y1 606 - Ear tissue cDNA	BE586257 WHE501_B07_C13ZR Secale cereale alu	BF637181 NF050F02LF1F1016 Developing leaf Me	AW755831 sl09h02.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cDN	BG352828 sab91g04.y1 Gm-c1040 Glycine max cD	AW099294 sd37h01.y1 Gm-c1016 Glycine max cDN	AW979681 EST341290 tomato root deficiency, C	BF258208 HVSMEf0015B16f Hordeum vulgare seed	AL373204 MtBA56C11F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	BH650598 BOHZR58TR BO_2_3_KB Brassica olerac	BG583795 EST485550 GVN Medicago truncatula c	BF636643 NF091G07DT1F1055 Drought Medicago t	BF587149 FM1_32_G07.b1_A003 Floral-Induced M	AV424890 AV424890 Lotus japonicus young plan	BG130143 EST475789 tomato shoot/meristem Lyc	BM094106 sah25e06.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	AI897688 EST267131 tomato ovary, TAMU Lycope	Al988292 sc98f12.y1 Gm-c1020 Glycine max cDN	AL372048 MtBA48C06F1 MtBA Medicago truncatul	BE639390 946024E11.y1 946 - tassel primordiu	BM079070 MEST88-H11.T3 ISUM4-TN Zea mays cDN	BM412174 EST586501 tomato breaker fruit Lyco	Bl699401 sag36e12.y1 Gm-c1081 Glycine max cD	BG909764 TaLr1108d02R TaLr1 Triticum aestivu	BM524672 sal18d07.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	BM524654 sal18b12.y1 Gm-c1059 Glycine max cD	BM405827 EST580154 potato roots Solanum tube	AV423934 AV423934 Lotus japonicus young plan	BG599554 EST504449 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	. AW755604 sl05h07.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cDN	BE357932 DG1_23_D12.b1_A002 Dark Grown 1 (DG
	BH596271	AW906401	AI881841	BE586257	BF637181	AW755831	BG352828	AW099294	AW979681	BF258208	AL373204	BH650598	BG583795	BF636643	BF587149	AV424890	BG130143	BM094106	AI897688	AI988292	AL372048	BE639390	BM079070	BM412174	BI699401	BG909764	BM524672	BM524654	BM405827	AV423934	BG599554		BE357932
	G2155			G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155			G2155	G2155																				
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

			Table 2 MBI-0034			
7	G2155	_	BJ158045 BJ158045 full length cDNA library,	ဇှ	146	6.60E-08
7	G2155	_	BE202989 EST403011 KV1 Medicago truncatula c	က	146	6.60E-08
7	G2155	BE444180	BE444180 WHE1128_B06_D12ZS Wheat etiolated s	7	146	7.10E-08
7	G2155	BM521838	BM521838 sak76f11.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	2	145	8.00E-08
7	G2155	BE125776	BE125776 DG1_57_B07.b1_A002 Dark Grown 1 (DG	-	146	8.60E-08
7	G2155	BE587763	BE587763 WHE0652_C06_E12ZM Secale cereale ro	-	1 4	1.20E-07
7	G2155	_	AW760534 sl51e09.y1 Gm-c1027 Glycine max cDN	-	143	1.30E-07
7	G2155	_	BE587194 WHE0519_B07_D13ZR Secale cereale al	-	145	1.50E-07
7	G2155		B1096714 949019H11.y1 949 - Juvenile leaf an	7	142	1.80E-07
7	G2155	AW309814	AW309814 sf25b03.x1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	·	151	1.90E-07
7	G2155		BI469296 sai10a11.y1 Gm-c1053 Glycine max cD	က	141	2.70E-07
7	G2155	_	AU198263 AU198263 Rice green shoot Oryza sat	_	141	2.70E-07
7	G2155	BF625927	BF625927 HVSMEa0014H11f Hordeum vulgare seed	-	140	3.40E-07
7	G2155	BM441160	BM441160 EBed02_SQ002_J15_R IGF Barley EBed0	-	138	5.20E-07
7	G2155	BH439306	BH439306 BOHGL38TR BOHG Brassica oleracea ge	-	138	5.30E-07
7	G2155	BI430562	BI430562 949057A04.y1 949 - Juvenile leaf an	_	143	5.90E-07
7	G2155	BG888793	BG888793 EST514644 cSTD Solanum tuberosum cD	က	150	6.20E-07
7	G2155	BE923621	BE923621 EST427390 potato leaves and petiole	_	137	8.10E-07
7	G2155	AI487942	Al487942 EST246264 tomato ovary, TAMU Lycope	-	137	1.40E-06
7	G2155	BM307331	BM307331 sak27h05.y1 Gm-c1075 Glycine max cD	-	134	1.60E-06
7	G2155	AV425818	AV425818 AV425818 Lotus japonicus young plan	က	134	2.10E-06
7	G2155	AW031261	AW031261 EST274636 tomato callus, TAMU Lycop	-	141	3.70E-06
7	G2155	BI932139	Bl932139 EST552028 tomato flower, 8 mm to pr	-	143	5.50E-06
7	G2155	BG510489	BG510489 sac78f02.y1 Gm-c1072 Glycine max cD	က	133	8.80E-06
7	G2155	D15459	D15459 RICC0669A Rice callus Oryza sativa cD	-	129	9.70E-06
7	G2155	AV421337	AV421337 AV421337 Lotus japonicus young plan	7	129	1.20E-05
7	G2155	AW164140	AW164140 Ljirnpest20-626-g4 Ljirnp Lambda Hy	-	127	1.40E-05
7	G2155	AW620872	AW620872 sj47g06.y1 Gm-c1033 Glycine max cDN	က	125	2.30E-05
7	G2155	BI931107	Bl931107 EST550996 tomato flower, 8 mm to pr		136	2.40E-05
7	G2155	AI443215	Al443215 sa45h07.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	_	125	2.50E-05
7	G2155	AW310124	AW310124 sf31d10.x1 Gm-c1028 Glycine max cDN	-	135	2.80E-05
7	G2155	BG040551	BG040551 NXSI_112_D08_F NXSI (Nsf Xylem Side	-	124	3.00E-05
7	G2155	AW773742	AW773742 EST332728 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	က	132	4.40E-05

	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.50E-05	4.50E-05	4.90E-05	5.60E-05	8.60E-05	0.0001	0.00012	0.00013	0.00015	0.00023	0.00029	0.0003	0.00039	0.00045	0.00089	0.0014	0.0025	0.0044	0.0048	0.0051	0.0093	0.0099	0.012	0.016	0.017	0.022	0.045	0.046	0.059	0.076	0.076	0.087	0.11
	124	136	136	122	120	129	128	129	131	127	116	127	126	127	123	123	126	119	106	106	115	116	115	113	110	114	86	<u>=</u>	108	113	113	111	95
	က	-	-	_	-	-	က	-	ო	က	ო	8	çı	-	7	8	-	8	2	-	-	8	7	?	က	-	?	8	-	?	-	4	က
Table 2 MBI-0034	BG275315 NXSI_142_D09_F NXSI (Nsf Xylem Side	Bl928278 EST548167 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	Bl929489 EST549378 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	AW720136 LjNEST14h9r Lotus japonicus nodule	BE923864 EST427633 potato leaves and petiole	BJ186205 BJ186205 normalized full length cDN	AW773741 EST332727 KV3 Medicago truncatula c	AI779587 EST260466 tomato susceptible, Corne	Bl927526 EST547415 tomato flower, 3 - 8 mm b	BG239709 sab74e11.y1 Gm-c1032 Glycine max cD	BG582457 EST484202 GVN Medicago truncatula c	BG594217 EST492895 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BG592977 EST491655 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BM407572 EST581899 potato roots Solanum tube	BI675167 949079C12.x2 949 - Juvenile leaf an	BF639276 NF011F11IN1F1092 Insect herbivory M	AP004116 Oryza sativa chromosome 2 clone OJ1	AW929149 EST337937 tomato flower buds 8 mm t	AL383224 MtBC12G03F1 MtBC Medicago truncatul	BJ196157 BJ196157 normalized full length cDN	BG601044 EST505939 cSTS Solanum tuberosum cD	BM299690 MCR053G12_23908 Ice plant Lambda Un	Al691406 606015E08.x1 606 - Ear tissue cDNA	AW216305 687047G05.x1 687 - Early embryo fro	BM093021 saj04a05.y1 Gm-c1065 Glycine max cD	BM112694 EST560230 potato roots Solanum tube	X53609 Z.diploperennis repetitive DNA (clone	BI934755 EST554644 tomato flower, anthesis L	BM308752 sak50a05.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	AP003925 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone OJ1	AP004562 Oryza sativa chromosome 8 clone P04	AI726212 BNLGHi5295 Six-day Cotton fiber Gos	D43486 D43486 Rice callus cDNA (H.Uchimiya)
	BG275315	BI928278	B1929489	AW720136	BE923864	BJ186205	AW773741	AI779587	BI927526	BG239709	BG582457	BG594217	BG592977	BM407572	BI675167	BF639276	AP004116	AW929149	AL383224	BJ196157	BG601044	BM299690	AI691406	AW216305	BM093021	BM112694	ZDZEAR260	BI934755	BM308752	AP003925	AP004562	AI726212	D43486
	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155								
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

			Table 2 MBI-0034				
7	G2155	AL375620	AL375620 MtBB15H05F1 MtBB Medicago truncatul	-	103	0.14	•
7	G2155	BF257835	BF257835 HVSMEf0014A01f Hordeum vulgare seed	7	105	0.15	•
7	G2155	AZ126664	AZ126664 OSJNBb0078L18r CUGI Rice BAC Librar	7	106	0.15	_
7	G2155		BI643921 NXPV_129_D06_F NXPV (Nsf Xylem Plan	┲.	93	0.18	_
7	G2155		BG848679 1024022E01.x1 C. reinhardtii CC-169	က္	108	0.18	
7	G2155		BI788421 sag70e10.y1 Gm-c1082 Glycine max cD	က	100	0.25	•-
7	G2155	BG851510	BG851510 1024031E06.x2 C. reinhardtii CC-169	ကု	106	0.3	_
7	G2155		BE446692 WHE1139_D09_H17ZS Wheat etiolated s	2	26	0.3	_
7	G2155		Al494984 sa93e04.y1 Cm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	-	88	0.32	_
7	G2155	AI494991	Al494991 sa93f04.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	2	83	0.35	_
7	G2155		BI948051 HVSMEI0008A05f Hordeum vulgare spik	ဇှ	103	0.42	_
7	G2155		Al441147 sa59d03.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	က	91	0.44	_
7	G2155		AU183195 AU183195 Rice immature leaf includi	-	26	0.44	_
_	G2155		BM444822 EBem09_SQ006_J09_R IGF Barley EBem0	-	88	0.45	_
_	G2155		BM112790 EST560326 potato roots Solanum tube	က	100	0.46	_
7	G2155		Al494950 sa93a09.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	-	83	0.47	_
7	G2155		AZ917746 1006001H12.y1 1006 - RescueMu Grid	·	26	0.48	_
7	G2155		BH599467 BOGNL80TF BOGN Brassica oleracea ge	က	102	0.5	_
7	G2155		AZ917748 1006001H12.y2 1006 - RescueMu Grid	-	26	0.52	_
7	G2155		AI637171 603001G03.x1 603 - stressed root cD	ကု	100	0.58	_
7	G2155		BH129197 G-4I5 Maize Random Small-insert Gen	ကု	101	9.0	_
7	G2155	BE611882	BE611882 sr01b07.y1 Gm-c1049 Glycine max cDN	-	92	0.67	_
7	G2155		AQ794411 nbxb0053A19f CUGI Rice BAC Library	က	86	0.85	_
7	G2155		AW622868 EST306938 tomato flower buds 3-8 mm	2	83	0.88	_
7	G2155		AC026758 Oryza sativa chromosome 10 BAC OSJN	7	100	6.0	_
7	G2155		AU091426 AU091426 Rice cDNA from immature le	.	82	0.94	
7	G2155		Al460865 sa70c03.y1 Gm-c1004 Glycine max cDN	က	35	0.95	_
7	G2155	BH023348	BH023348 GH_MBb0004I22f Gossypium hirsutum L	2	95	0.95	_
_	G2155	BG4	BG418060 HVSMEk0021C01f Hordeum vulgare test	က	96	0.97	_
7	G2155		BI643533 949079C12.x1 949 - Juvenile leaf an	ကု	94	0.97	_
7	G2155	BM309583	BM309583 sak64c09.y1 Gm-c1036 Glycine max cD	-	93	0.992	
7	G2155	BM377393	BM377393 EBem04_SQ003_A02_R IGF Barley EBem0	7	06	0.995	_
7	G2155	BF274574	BF274574 GA_Eb0021G20f Gossypium arboreum 7	က	85	0.998	_

	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	0.999	0.9995	0.9996	0.9997	0.9998	0.9998	0.99992	0.99993	0.99993	0.99995	1.80E-31	6.60E-21	1.70E-19	7.30E-16	7.30E-16	2.00E-15	2.00E-15	2.30E-15	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.2	0.47	0.47	0.54	0.58	0.61	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.84
	9	93	91	91	92	95	93	6	06	95	347	250	198	202	202	199	199	206	49	49	25	25	46	06	06	82	8	78	77	77	11	11	26
	Ø	?	-	က	2	-5	-5	-	7	က္	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	ç.	ņ	ņ	ņ	2	က္	ကု	8	ဗှ	7	7	.	7	7	-5
Table 2 MBI-0034	BG323043 EM1_14_C04.g1_A002 Embryo 1 (EM1) S	BH426755 BOHGA51TR BOHG Brassica oleracea ge	BG049445 OV1_20_A09.g1_A002 Ovary 1 (OV1) So	BI974612 sai70g08.y1 Gm-c1068 Glycine max cD	BI267267 NF100C06IN1F1070 Insect herbivory M	AL606729 Oryza sativa chromosome 4 clone OSJ	BG858008 1024055C06,y1 C. reinhardtii CC-169	BG649667 RHIZ2_82_C04.b1_A003 Rhizome2 (RHIZ	BE025350 945025C05.Y1 945 - Mixed adult tiss	AZ126644 OSJNBb0078P23r CUGI Rice BAC Librar	hypothetical protein~similar to Arabidopsi	AC060755_3 putative AT-Hook DNA-binding pr	SAP1 protein	DNA-binding PD1-like protein	T06582 probable DNA-binding protein - gard	DNA-binding protein PD1	T06584 probable DNA-binding protein - gard	AC007789_8 hypothetical protein	S14971 extensin class I (clone wY) - tomato	extensin (class I)	extensin (class I)	S14973 extensin class I (clone uG) - tomat	ZMZM5 glutelin 5 - maize	PV100	T44430 protein PV100 [imported] - winter s	AC078944_30 Hypothetical protein [Oryza sa	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	AF466203_3 putative orf1 [Zea mays]	orf1	S52246 hypothetical protein 1 - perennial	2208274A ORF [Zea diploperennis]	JC4641 transposable retroelement homologue	extensin
ï	BG323043	BH426755	BG049445	BI974612	BI267267	OSJN00107	BG858008	BG649667	BE025350	AZ126644	GI-15528814	GI-12643044	GI-4165183	GI-2213534	GI-7488826	GI-2213536	GI-7488825	GI-5042445	GI-100214	GI-1345535	GI-4467884	GI-7488997	GI-72327	GI-3808062	GI-11357142	GI-15217275	GI-13486758	GI-18568237	GI-609288	GI-1076786	GI-1588259	GI-2130116	GI-2108256
	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155			G2155	G2155									
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

	N	N	_	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	0.98	0.99	0.993	0.995	0.999	9666.0	0.9999
	61	61	77	11	22	11	72	29	26	22	71	54
	ç	ç.	-5	ņ	-	-	-	7	ņ	ო	Ţ	7
Table 2 MBI-0034	hypothetical protein~similar to Oryza sati	hypothetical protein~similar to Oryza sati	transcribed sequence 1087	S42933 hypothetical protein 1087 - maize	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]			AF104392_1 extensin-like protein [Cucumis		hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	hypothetical protein [Oryza sativa]	S67502 ABR18 protein - garden pea
	GI-11034617	GI-14090217	GI-459269	GI-542190	GI-14164447	GI-4666360	GI-1617471	GI-17154773	GI-2108258	GI-12328465	GI-18461282	GI-2129873
	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155	G2155
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

What is claimed is:

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1. An isolated or recombinant polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 (G1073), SEQ ID NO: 4 (G2789), SEQ ID NO: 6 (G1945) or SEQ ID NO: 8 (G2155), or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof.

- 2. A transgenic plant, which plant comprises a recombinant polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence from the group consisting of:
- (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 and 8, or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof;
- (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively substituted variant of a polypeptide of (a);
- (c) a nucleotide sequence comprising a sequence selected from those of SEQ ID NO:
- 1, 3, 5 and 7, or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof;
- (d) a nucleotide sequence comprising silent substitutions in a nucleotide sequence of(c);
 - (e) a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to a nucleotide sequence of one or more of: (a), (b), (c), or (d);
- (f) a nucleotide sequence comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of a sequence 20 of any of (a)-(e);
 - (g) a nucleotide sequence comprising a subsequence or fragment of any of (a)-(f), which subsequence or fragment encodes a polypeptide having a biological activity that modifies a plant's biomass;
 - (h) a nucleotide sequence having at least 40% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g);
 - (i) a nucleotide sequence having at least 85% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g);
 - (j) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 40% sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 8;
- 30 (k) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 85% sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 8;

(I) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide containing a conserved domain having at least 65% sequence identity to a conserved domain of a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 8;

- (m) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a plant transcription factor comprising a
- fragment having 6 consecutive amino acids from a region of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 8 outside of the conserved domain;
 - (n) a nucleotide sequence having at least 85% sequence identity to (m);
 - (o) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a plant transcription factor comprising a fragment having 8 consecutive amino acids from a region of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 8 outside of the conserved domain; and
 - (p) a nucleotide sequence having at least 85% sequence identity to (o).
 - 3. The transgenic plant of claim 2, further comprising a constitutive, inducible, or tissue-specific promoter operably linked to said nucleotide sequence.

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- 4. An isolated or recombinant polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence from the group consisting of:
- (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 and 8, or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof;
- 20 (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising a conservatively substituted variant of a polypeptide of (a);
 - (c) a nucleotide sequence comprising a sequence selected from those of SEQ ID NO:
 - 1, 3, 5 and 7, or a complementary nucleotide sequence thereof;
 - (d) a nucleotide sequence comprising silent substitutions in a nucleotide sequence of
- 25 (c);
 - (e) a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to a nucleotide sequence of one or more of: (a), (b), (c), or (d);
 - (f) a nucleotide sequence comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of a sequence of any of (a)-(e);
- 30 (g) a nucleotide sequence comprising a subsequence or fragment of any of (a)-(f), which subsequence or fragment encodes a polypeptide having a biological activity that modifies a plant's biomass;

(h) a nucleotide sequence having at least 40% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g);

- (i) a nucleotide sequence having at least 85% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of any of (a)-(g);
- 5 (j) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 40% sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 8;
 - (k) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide having at least 85% sequence identity to a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 8;
- (1) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide containing a conserved domain
 having at least 65% sequence identity to a conserved domain of a polypeptide of SEQ
 ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 8;
 - (m) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a plant transcription factor comprising a fragment having 6 consecutive amino acids from a region of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 8 outside of the conserved domain;
- 15 (n) a nucleotide sequence having at least 85% sequence identity to (m);
 - (o) a nucleotide sequence which encodes a plant transcription factor comprising a fragment having 8 consecutive amino acids from a region of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 8 outside of the conserved domain; and
 - (p) a nucleotide sequence having at least 85% sequence identity to (o).

- 5. The isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of claim 4, further comprising a constitutive, inducible, or tissue-specific promoter operably linked to the nucleotide sequence.
- 25 6. A cloning or expression vector comprising the isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of claim 4.
 - 7. A transformed cell comprising the vector of claim 6.
- 30 8. A transformed cell comprising the isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of claim 4.

9. An isolated or recombinant polypeptide comprising a subsequence of at least about 15 contiguous amino acids encoded by the recombinant or isolated polynucleotide of claim 4.

- 5 10. The isolated or recombinant polypeptide of claim 9, comprising a sequence selected from those of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 and 8, or a sequence comprising a conservative substitution therein.
- 11. A method for producing a plant having a modified biomass, the method comprising altering the expression of the isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of claim 4 or the expression levels or activity of a polypeptide of claim 9 in a plant, thereby producing a modified plant, and selecting a plant for an alteration in plant biomass.
- 15 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the plant is selected by comparing leaf area, seed yield, or fresh weight to a control or wild-type plant.
 - 13. A method of identifying a factor that is modulated by or interacts with a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 4, the method comprising:
- (a) expressing a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide in a plant; and(b) identifying at least one factor that is modulated by or interacts with the polypeptide.
- 14. The method of claim 13, wherein the identifying is performed by detecting
 25 binding by the polypeptide to a promoter sequence, or detecting interactions between
 an additional protein and the polypeptide in a yeast two hybrid system.
 - 15. The method of claim 13, wherein the identifying is performed by detecting expression of a factor by hybridization to a microarray, subtractive hybridization or differential display.

16. A method of identifying a molecule that modulates activity or expression of a polynucleotide or polypeptide of interest, the method comprising:

- (a) placing the molecule in contact with a plant comprising the polynucleotide or polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide of claim 4; and,
- 5 (b) monitoring one or more of: (i) expression level of the polynucleotide in the plant;
 - (ii) expression level of the polypeptide in the plant; (iii) modulation of an activity of the polypeptide in a plant; or (iv) modulation of an activity of the polynucleotide in the plant.
- 10 17. A method of identifying a sequence homologous to one or more polynucleotides of claim 4, or one or more polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides, the method comprising:
 - (a) providing a sequence database; and,
 - (b) querying the sequence database with one or more target sequences corresponding to the one or more polynucleotides or to the one or more polypeptides to identify one or more members of the database that display sequence similarity or homology to one or more of the target sequences.
- 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the querying comprises aligning one or more of the target sequences with one or more of the members of the sequence database.
 - 19. The method of claim 17, further comprising linking the one or more polynucleotides or encoded polypeptides of claim 4 to a plant trait associated with modified plant biomass.

25

- 20. The method of claim 17, wherein the target sequence contains at least 5 consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 8.
- 21. The method of claim 17, wherein the target sequence contains at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5, or 7.

22. A plant comprising altered expression levels of the isolated or recombinant polynucleotide of claim 4.

23. A plant comprising altered expression levels or the activity of the isolated and recombinant polypeptide of claim 9.

Figure 1 ClustalW Formatted Alignments

Biomass increase

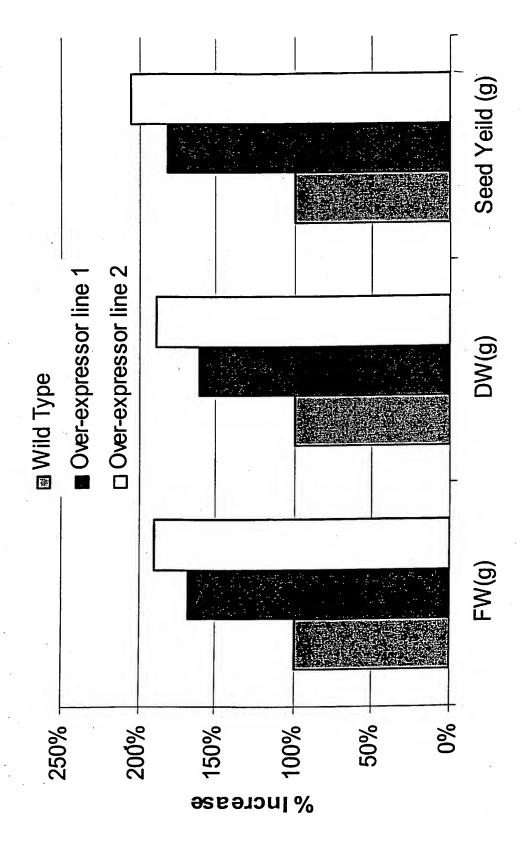
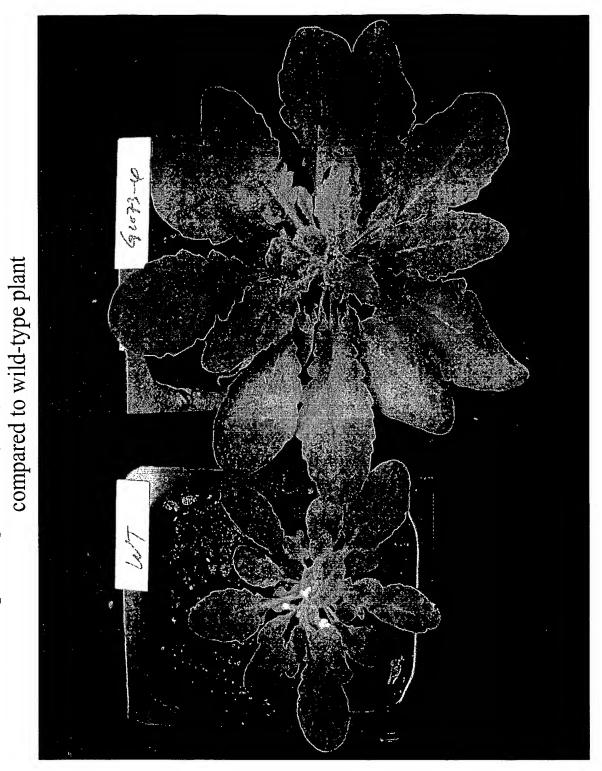


Figure 3

Plant overexpressing G1073 (SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2) has increased biomass



SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Jiang, Cai-Zhong <120> Method for Modifying Plant Biomass <130> MBI-0034 <160> 8 <170> PatentIn version 3.0 <210> 1 <211> 974 <212> DNA <213> Arabidopsis thaliana <220> <221> CDS <222> (62)..(874) <223> G1073 <400> 1

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